

# ARMY

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REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXV.—NUMBER 12.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1787.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

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## HISTORY OF OUR NAVY.\*

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have given us what is on the whole the best history of the United States Navy thus far published. Its author, John R. Spears, possesses special qualifications for his work. He spent three years at the Naval Academy, resigning July 31, 1866, and his academy experience was during the closing years of the Civil War, when the whole country was alive with the stories of naval adventure. He is a thorough master of the nomenclature of the sea, and, as the author of "The Port of Missing Ships," "The Gold Diggings of Cape Horn," etc., he has learned the art of reaching the ears of people by effective writing. The great fault with so many works of historic research is that they are unreadable, and nothing less than a stern sense of professional obligation or zeal for historical instruction, can persuade one to devote to them his hours of relaxation. There are no chapters in our national history so exciting and entertaining in themselves as those that record the story of the battles and adventures of our warriors afloat. The dullest of writers cannot make them altogether uninteresting, and to one who understands the art of picturesque and effective writing they furnish material for vivid description that equals imaginative writing in absorbing interest. Mr. Spears does not appear to have attempted much in the way of original research, but he takes the familiar facts of our naval history and presents them so effectively that they derive fresh interest from his skilful handling. His narrative is warm with the steady glow of an ardent patriotism, and no one who reads it can fail to have awakened in his heart a more earnest love of country and a surer resolution to sacrifice all, if need be, in defense of his native land and for the honor of the flag. Hence these are admirable volumes to place within reach of our novice heroes. That they will soon be in the library of every man-of-war in our service, we do not doubt. They should also form part of every garrison library and no public or private library that takes note of heroic literature can be complete without them, for their study will inspire young and old alike with the spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism. We may thank God and take courage for the future of our country when we find Mr. Spears declaring, as he does, with undoubted truth, in speaking of our early naval heroes, "that every class graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis contains men of equal bravery and resources—men needing only the opportunity to show their metal."

It was on Dec. 22, 1775, that our American Navy came into existence, as Mr. Spears tells us. Dec. 11, 1775, the Continental Congress appointed a committee "to devise ways and means for furnishing these colonies with a naval armament," and on Dec. 22 following adopted resolutions that gave the American Navy legal warrant for its existence. Soon after these resolutions were read on the quarterdeck of Commo. Hopkins's flagship *Alfred*, where at a gesture from the Captain, the executive officer, the immortal John Paul Jones, had eagerly grasped the flag halliards, and while officers and seamen uncovered their heads, and the spectators cheered and cannon roared, had spread to the breeze the first American naval ensign. The first fight afloat of the Revolutionary war had occurred six months earlier, when "the embattled farmers" of Rhode Island in the disguise of Indians and armed chiefly with paving stones, swarmed over the sides of H. M. S. *Gaspe*, carried it by storm, set fire to it and rowed ashore with her crew as prisoners. Then followed the capture of the *Margaretta* in Machias Harbor and "when one with a full knowledge of the naval tar's contempt for 'a haymaker's mate' recalls the story of this Machias fight, he cannot help thinking that some of the crew of the *Margaretta* must have suffered as much in mind as they did from their wounds after being impaled on the two-pronged pikes—the pitchforks of the Yankee haymakers."

The squadron commanded by Commo. Hopkins consisted of eight vessels. With this mosquito fleet composed of ships no better than whaleboats, and 114 guns of inferior power, the American colonies defied the hostility of the greatest naval power in the world. The navy with which they were to grapple in a struggle of life and death consisted of 112 ships, carrying 3,714 guns, of which force no less than seventy-eight ships, carrying 2,078 guns, were either already on the American coast or under orders to go there. "Poor and contemptible" was the not unapt description applied by the Englishmen to the Yankee ships, "manned for the greater part by seasick landmen, and short-handed at that," who went forth to battle against British ships manned by experienced, thoroughly disciplined crews of full numbers. The story of the result is too long to be repeated here. The mention of the names of John Paul Jones, Nicholas Biddle, John Barry, Richard Dale, Samuel Nicholson, Thomas Truxton, Joshua Barney and others like them is sufficient to suggest it. Yet even at that early day, as so often since, "the men in the Navy who had influence in Congress could get promotion regardless of the quality of their services, while men without influence had to suffer."

The dread of the "poor and contemptible" Yankee ships so finally pervaded British consciousness that the insurance rate on British ships at one time rose to 25 per cent. "Worse yet, the fear of the Yankee cruisers became so great that shipments in British vessels were so far abandoned that forty-six French ships were loading in the Thames on freight, an instance never before known. An escort was asked for and received for British ships in the trade with Ireland, 'something that had never been known even in the wars with France.'"

The History of Our Navy, From Its Origin to the Present Day, 1775-1897, by John R. Spears, author of "The Port of Missing Ships," "The Gold Diggings," etc.

A further result was shown in the increased activities of the press gangs supplying British ships with their crews. Whereas, England had in 1774 "raised" 345 men, in 1774 she raised 37,455, and in 1778 the number was 41,847. In 1778 the British had in American waters 89 ships mounting 2,576 guns; the Americans 14 ships mounting 332 guns. All of our sailors were not heroes and there are many stories of ill success and incapable management recorded at this period, but aside from the damage done to British commerce the efforts of the Army of the Revolution were greatly aided by our little Navy's interference with the transportation of supplies for the British army in America, or their transference to the custody of the naked, hungry and ill-armed Continentals. Single American vessels captured no less than thirty vessels belonging to the enemy. Dodsley's "Annual Register" for 1778 reported that "the number of vessels belonging to Great Britain and Ireland, taken by ships of war and privateers belonging to the said colonies, amounted to 733," and the loss upon them was computed at \$20,000,000. "Of a fleet of sixty vessels, from Ireland, for the West Indies, thirty-five were captured by American privateers!"

"Without the aid of the sea power the War of the Revolution would have failed. In the 800 ships that were captured from the enemy were found the materials that succored the life of the nation. Not one American cruiser was captured by English privateers, while sixteen English cruisers were taken by American privateers, which were manned in many cases for the most part by boys and haymakers, while in many an American victory the odds in weight of metal and number of men were greatly in the favor of the British. By their daring and persistence the Yankee cruisers made Yankee prowess known throughout Europe and even to the yeomanry of England."

After the Revolution what was left of our Navy was suffered to relapse into decay. The outrages of the Barbary pirates, encouraged by the direct acts of hostile interference on the part of England, at length roused the people to action. "Out of the national humiliation sprang a new Navy. The people who had called every legislator that spoke for the honor of the flag a blatant demagogue; the people who had feared naval tyrants, who had feared taxation, and who had argued that a small navy was worse than none—the peace-at-any-price men had been in a great majority. Now the publication of these facts opened the eyes of enough to make a majority the other way. Nevertheless, so little regard had the members of Congress for the honor of the nation that 'the resolution of the House of Representatives, that a naval force adequate to the protection of the commerce of the United States ought to be provided, passed by a majority of two votes only.' However, pass it did, and was approved on March 27, 1794. Officers and men from the old cruisers and privateers came forward to volunteer in such numbers that a ship's complement was filled in some cases in half a day. Meantime some new blood, the sons of the officers and seamen of the other war, and others, too, came, eager to take the chances of war, and some were accepted."

New heroes arose in Bainbridge, Decatur, Porter, Morris, Preble and their like. The famed recapture of the *Philadelphia* in this war was called by Lord Nelson "the most bold and daring act of the age." "The war with the Barbary pirates was of all wars most righteous. It stirred the indignation of the most sluggish patriot to read of the deeds of these black hounds of the sea, while the signal valor of those who fought under the American flag leavened the spirit of the whole nation."

The history of the events leading up to the War of 1812 is told by Mr. Spears with great effect, and throughout his work he shows that Anglophobia is not one of his weaknesses. The outrages inflicted in British ships upon impressed Americans fired the crews of our men-of-war with unconquerable heroism and a spirit of uncompromising hostility toward the enemy, for many of them carried upon their persons the scars of the lash that had forced them to yield obedience to a hated service. The horrors of life on board a British ship of war at that period are told in the record of 42,069 desertions from a total force of 170,928 men raised from 1776 to 1880. Special hostility was shown to the "damned Yankee scoundrels" impressed into the British service. They were tried up and flogged on the slightest provocation by officers, who confessedly enjoyed seeing flesh creep under the lash. As the Edinburgh "Review" for November, 1812, admitted, "they were dispersed in the remotest quarter of the globe, and not only exposed to the perils of service, but shut out, by their situation, from all hope of ever being reclaimed." They were doomed to slavery for life.

With the exception of the battle of New Orleans, fought after peace had been agreed upon, the honors of 1812 were mainly with our Navy. The record of Army operations is marred by the humiliating experiences of cowardly militiamen fleeing at the sight of battle and of military incapacity in their chosen leaders. "The American assaults on Canada were as futile as the American militia were worthless. There was but one fight made by the land forces alone of which Americans are proud—that at New Orleans."

Even in regard to the management of naval affairs at Washington, we find the same report of incapable management and timid and hesitating councils. The great naval lesson taught by that war was that of the advantages of guns of longer range than those of the enemy manned by the cool Yankee gunners who could aim their weapons accurately. Judging from the unwillingness to furnish our naval vessels with a liberal supply of ammunition for practice, it is a lesson that needs to be learned anew with each generation.

"The British Admiralty boards eventually threw aside their prejudices, and adopted long twenty-fours with sights on them in place of unsighted long eighteens. They have done even more than that, for when in these last years the swift armored cruiser *New York*, with her eight-inch rifles in turrets, was added to the American Navy, giving us the most powerful cruiser in the world, they at once laid down four armored cruisers that were larger in displacement and carried more powerful engines, thicker turrets, and a more powerful armament than the *New York*."

Other interesting chapters following the account of 1812-14 are devoted to stories of the duellists, to an account of our war against the pirates of the West Indies, to our second war against the African corsairs, the Navy in the war in Mexico, and to minor affairs, including the operations against China and the opening of Japan by Commo. Perry.

The history of the War of the Rebellion commences in the third volume and occupies most of the fourth volume of this history; while giving full praise to others who deserve it, the author says: "When the student of American history turns from the stories of the battles of New Orleans and Mobile to that of the naval efforts to reduce Charleston, he is driven to a conclusion that may be expressed by saying there was only one Farragut in the Civil War. He may easily believe that both Dupont and Dahlgren were great men, but their absolute failures before Charleston simply emphasize the fact that Farragut earned the place he has held in the hearts of his countrymen."

The final chapter of this work is devoted to the "Story of the New Navy," the building of which "actually began, one may say, when Secretary of the Navy William H. Hunt appointed a board of naval officers, with Rear Adml. John Rodgers at its head, 'to determine the requirements of a new navy.'"

In the beginning, "instead of building battleships, we built, for lack of experience, third-rate cruisers. We also concluded to complete an old monitor or two that for long years had been lying on the stocks. To do this Rome went to Carthage to buy shields for its legions—we bought our armor plate in a foreign market."

"It was humiliating to go abroad for what we could not make ourselves. But another statement of the kind must be made, and then the record of shame ends; for which let us all be sincerely and devoutly thankful. We went abroad for the plans of one of our largest cruisers—the *Charleston*."

"After an apprenticeship of ten years, the gunmakers and shipbuilders of the United States have done well enough to entirely satisfy the people whom they have served. And yet the American Navy, in the matter of ships and guns, is at best the fifth in the world."

"But when all has been told and written about the history of the American Navy since the Civil War, the one significant fact of all is this: we have from our own resources, mental and material, sent afloat a White Squadron that, though small in number, is fit to keep the sea in spite of foul weather or any other foul force."

Mr. Spears's history is handsomely printed and interesting illustrations swarm through the volumes numbering hundreds in all. A number of full-page illustrations of engagements during the Civil War are copied from paintings by Adml. Henry Walke, U. S. N., one of the most gallant heroes of that war.

## WHAT THE ARTILLERY NEEDS.

Col. John I. Rodgers, Artillery Inspector, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt, in his annual report to that officer, makes some valuable suggestions worthy of the fullest consideration at this juncture. Referring to the battery competitions provided for in existing regulations, he says: "The preparatory course prescribed in artillery circulars from Headquarters of the Army for the instruction of gunners is based upon a standard of superior educational attainments, not possessed by the ordinary recruit. Very few of the latter are prepared to take the course profitably. The personal inducements to attain proficiency are not sufficient to develop interest and enthusiasm. I recommend that a practical reward in the nature of additional pay be offered to the men who qualify as gunners and gunnery specialists. The character of the duties and the standard of intelligence required in the artillery service generally, are changed with the introduction of the new armament, and should now place this arm, it is believed, on the plane of Engineers and Ordnance Soldiers with respect to pay, if any expectation of inviting to, or retaining in, the artillery service men of the requisite technical training or educational attainments is to be realized. The artillery has to supply men to mount costly guns and carriages, to care for and maintain them in working order at all times, with the engines, dynamos, searchlights, storage batteries, electrical instruments and material, range finders and other means connected with their service. The cost of a battery of two 12-inch breech-loading rifles, together with their carriages and emplacements, is not less than \$200,000. The plan adopted contemplates the care of such batteries by detachments, involving very great responsibility, for which the pay should be commensurate with the service rendered."

Col. Rodgers expresses the opinion that the relation of the heavy artillery service and the Ordnance and Engineer Departments to each other calls for attention. These branches of the service, says he, are closely connected and should be mutually helpful; the present relation of the artillery to these departments is one of too great dependence, having no voice in some matters which vitally concern it. It is believed that it is a matter of importance that the artillery, as having to deal practical-



ly with the administration of effective fire on the quick moving targets of naval warfare, should have more voice in the selection and disposition of the means to the end, viz., the selection of the guns and sites of the works, the determination of the disposition, mounts, and composition of the batteries, the arrangement of the cartridge, shell and shot rooms with respect to the guns for quick service of ammunition. He quotes the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the division of the Atlantic, in his annual report for the year 1887, "that some voice in the selection and testing of the materials be given at least in part, to artillery officers, who must use the material selected, and who have in addition to their theoretical education, that knowledge which can be gained only by practical experience in service."

Col. Rodgers also points out in his report that a new era has arrived for the artillery; that a very decided change is about to take place in the character and duties of the personnel of these troops, in consequence of which they will become less interchangeable with other arms of the service; in other words, they will be more distinctly artillery; that in order to be efficient in their own arm they will have to devote themselves to it to the exclusion of everything else.

These be weighty words, worthy of heed, written by an officer fully capable, by reason of practical experience, to speak ably and intelligently on all matters connected with the artillery arm of the service.

#### THE SKELETONIZING SCHEME.

The intense opposition to the proposed skeletonization of the cavalry generally expressed by both officers and men of that arm of the service has led to Secretary Alger's withdrawing the obnoxious order, as we stated last week. Few officers have taken a favorable view of the proposition since its inception, and the new plan of retaining the non-commissioned officers at regimental headquarters to constitute a school of instruction has not tended to command their approbation. Cavalry officers consider that skeletonization is reduction, and that in consequence the identity of the troops is lost and the service weakened by the number of troops skeletonized. The enlisted men in the cavalry are quite as much opposed to skeletonization as the officers, and they particularly object to being transferred to the artillery, as has been proposed. Most of them enlisted in the cavalry because they preferred to serve in that arm of the service, and have become devoted to the peculiar drills and life of the cavalry soldier, besides acquiring the esprit de corps, generally so valued by a military commander and which it is now planned to summarily obliterate. So great is the aversion of most of the cavalry privates to serving in the artillery that it is understood at the Department that if the plan is carried through the alternative will be given them of being transferred to the artillery or of being discharged from the service. This will be done in order to prevent the great number of desertions that would be likely to occur if unconditional transfer to the artillery were ordered.

The generation of so intense a feeling against the constituted authority of the Army is generally regretted, as it tends not only to stir up deplorable personal feuds in the service, but is likely to have an unfavorable effect on proposed legislation by Congress for other branches of the service.

#### OUR NAVAL NEEDS.

In his speech at the dinner of the Society of Naval Architects, reported last week, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said:

"We need a large increase in the force both of officers and of enlisted men; but the most crying need of the Navy at the moment is the need of first-class dry docks. Next comes the need for an ample quantity of smokeless powder and projectiles. At present the supply of smokeless powder is insignificant.

"The other day the Chamber of Commerce of this city very properly memorialized the President and Congress in favor of more batteries for the protection of New York Harbor; but no system of coast defense would be adequate if it included merely forts and land batteries. We need a powerful fighting Navy.

"More and more modern naval war seems to show that fortifications containing sufficiently heavy guns cannot, as a rule, be reduced by ships, on the one hand, and, on the other, cannot prevent the passage of these ships into interior waters from which they can destroy at their leisure such a city as New York. We must have the fortifications; but they will be nearly useless unless supplemented by a Navy to which they could yield shelter if menaced by a superior force.

"If we have a proper Navy it will not tend toward war, but toward peace. In our past history we have once been forced into war chiefly because we had no powerful Navy, and two or three times from the same cause we have been brought to the verge of war, but never once has peace been so much as threatened by the fact of our having a Navy.

"On the contrary, the periods during which our Navy has been most nearly commensurate with our rank as a great power have been the periods when the chance of war with any foreign nation was smallest.

"We cannot avoid our responsibilities. We have announced again and again our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine. Unless we are willing to be put in the contemptible attitude of those who bluster without being able to back up their words by deeds, we must prove that our attitude about the Monroe Doctrine is not a sham.

"If we annex Hawaii, as every consideration of inter-

est and honor bids, we shall need an adequate Navy to enforce our position on the Pacific. If we do not annex Hawaii we shall need a much larger Navy, because we cannot play the part of 'dog in the manger,' and as Hawaii cannot stand alone some other power must necessarily take it, and from that moment menace our whole Pacific coast.

"During the last fifteen years we have built the new Navy; and whereas fifteen years ago we were contemptible among naval powers, our flag has now begun to take the place it should upon the high seas. In looking at this progress I scarcely know whether to admire most the men who handle these ships or the men who build them. One class is as indispensable as the other.

"We have a Navy which, ship for ship, need not fear comparison with any navy in the world. It would be a cruel disaster if the nation should lack the wisdom to continue to profit by the experience these men have gained, and should permit the plants they have built up and the experts they have trained to be scattered."

Mr. Yarrow, the English snipbuilder, followed Mr. Roosevelt. He paid a glowing tribute to American shipbuilders, and said that the steamship *St. Paul* was one of the finest vessels he had ever been on. He also stated that the *St. Paul* left the harbor in a storm which the *Lucania* would not venture into. The art of shipbuilding, with all its resources, could produce no vessel finer than the *St. Paul*.

The other speakers were Louis Nixon, Congressman Belford and Robert Stevens.

In accordance with instructions given by the President, a board of three officers, convened by Secretary Long, has been carefully investigating the record of Lieut. T. H. Stevens, U. S. N. The president of the board is Commo. C. S. Norton, and its members are Capt. F. J. Higginson and Comdr. C. H. Davis. The board convened at the Washington Navy Yard and adjourned on Tuesday until Dec. 13, in accordance with a request of Lieut. Stevens, who desired to secure evidence of a favorable nature to himself. Lieut. Stevens was examined for promotion on the Asiatic station about a year and a half ago, and, it is understood, was found professionally disqualified by the examining board. When the case was received in Washington it was reviewed by the Department and as a result Lieut. Stevens was sent to sea for a year as executive of the Cincinnati and his performance of duty was highly satisfactory to the commanding officer of that vessel. Another board was recently convened which examined Lieut. Stevens and it found him professionally qualified, but upon an examination of the record, the President found other matters affecting the standing of Lieut. Stevens, which he considered should be inquired into. He therefore convened a board in accordance with provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, which reads: "Whenever on an inquiry had pursuant to law, concerning the fitness of an officer for promotion, it shall appear that such officer is unfit to perform at sea the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness, or from any cause arising from his own misconduct, and having been informed of and heard upon the charges against him, he shall not be placed on the retired list of the Navy, and if the finding of the board be approved by the President, he shall be discharged with not more than one year's pay." Two officers of the Pay Corps are also undergoing examination and the board, it is said, will inquire into the records they have established while holding their present grades. The examination of Passed Asst. Paymr. E. B. Webster, attached to the *Cintine*, has been authorized to take place on the South Atlantic station, and that of Passed Asst. Paymr. H. R. Sullivan has been directed to occur in Washington. It is expected that the court martial records of these officers will be considered by the examining boards.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, whose letter on the subject of the increase of our Army appears in the "Journal" of last week, has an article in the last number of the "Illustrated American" on "The Splendid Riches of our Arid Lands." The "American" also publishes a likeness of the Senator, with a brief biography, from which it appears that he was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where his father began life as a railway brakeman. The son went to school, then became a tenant farmer, and during the war enlisted and went to the front. Ten years later, having by thrift and shrewdness accumulated a little property, he went to Wyoming and opened a general store at Cheyenne. By the time he was forty, his business had grown to include four separate departments, together constituting one of the largest mercantile establishments west of Chicago, and he had acquired 20,000 head of cattle, which he grazed over the neighboring country, and thus laid the foundation of his knowledge of Western farmers and farming. Mr. Warren was next appointed territorial governor by President Arthur, removed by Cleveland and reinstated by Harrison. Two years ago he was elected one of the two Senators sent to Washington to represent the newly organized State. During the course of his residence in Wyoming Mr. Warren has had many stirring experiences, owing to the hostility of people who have failed while he has succeeded. They hanged him in effigy; they made inflammatory threats; but through it all he went calmly about his business. He has nerves like iron, as he showed when he suppressed the gang of ruffians who got up the anti-Chinese riots in the fall of 1885. His tall form, clear blue eyes and self-contained manner, and his air of assurance when he speaks, mark him as the cool, bold man of enterprise,

who will get to the top in any community, young or old, Eastern or Western.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., reports Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, U. S. N., as saying: "Any large squadron blockading New York City would be more powerful than all her forts combined. It would be only a question of time before the forts would have to capitulate if the vessels should concentrate their fire. But put three or four monitors out in the shoal water and let them poke their shot into the ribs of the enemy, and before you can say Jack Robinson they will steam for the open sea as fast as their screws can propel them. Not only that, but should any of the opposing fleet become disabled a monitor could bustle up and tow her in as a prize before the necessary repairs could be made. Say that we are on the defensive instead of being the aggressors. We wouldn't want to go abroad. Give us about thirty fleet commerce destroyers, all trim frigates with good pairs of legs like the *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*, and we would have the enemy begging for mercy in no time. Take the little *Essex* that was under command of Porter during the War of 1812. Single-handed she drove the commerce of England off the Pacific Ocean, and was only finally captured in a neutral port. Forts are necessary, but let us have more active and moving forts; those than can venture out to defend the coast and those that can prey upon the commerce of the aggressor. Let these little frigates go abroad; let them burn, sink, and destroy, and then get away. Why, I would run like a dog after I had committed as much depredation as possible and then saw a bigger fellow than I bearing down upon me. Let us have about ten more monitors, even though we have about that number now. We also need about twenty more torpedo boats. These, together with the speedy vessels that I have just mentioned, would put us in good fighting trim."

Secretary Long announced to the "Army and Navy Journal" correspondent this week that the North Atlantic Squadron would be sent to Hampton Roads early in December and would then proceed along the Southern coast, touching at Charleston, S. C., Port Royal, Savannah, Ga., and Brunswick, Ga. The last named point is as far South as the squadron will go, the Secretary stating that there had been no request received for their presence in Gulf waters and even if such were received, there were no cities on that coast the harbors of which had sufficient water to permit the entrance of the heavy vessels of the fleet. The squadron will not cruise in the West Indies. In regard to the report that four vessels of the squadron had received sealed orders, Secretary Long said that the report was without foundation; that he recently gave orders to Rear Adml. Sicard, directing him to send the ships out to sea singly so that they could be maneuvered as their commanding officers might desire, and that he supposed they would carry out these orders.

The Nashville "American," further referring to the recent presence in that city of the squadron of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, under Maj. John S. Loud, says: "No other feature of the fair has afforded more pleasure to the visitors than has the 3d Cavalry, and it was with a feeling of the most sincere regret that the people of Nashville, who have witnessed their daily drills, saw them leave, perhaps never to visit this 'Athens of the South' again. During the entire stay of the cavalry there has not been a single complaint from any source, the boys behaving in a soldierly manner, and the command left the Centennial grounds yesterday as it entered—without a single prisoner in confinement. It has been a gentlemanly, soldierly and manly set of visitors, who, if ever they return to Nashville, will find a royal welcome awaiting them. Although Maj. Loud has not mingled much with the people, save Indians on the frontier, for thirty-one years, he is one of the most polished and gentlemanly Army officers imaginable, and both he and his men have taken active part in the many social functions of the city since they came here."

General Breckenridge, in his annual report, makes a very proper protest against the adoption of different calibers for the small arms used by the Army and Navy. The President, under his authority as Commander-in-Chief should compel the two services to come together in this matter by appointing a board to decide upon a uniform caliber for all arms to be manufactured hereafter. The Navy has just ordered 5,000 more of the Navy arm. It is not necessary to discuss the question as to the best caliber, but it cannot be questioned that we should have a standard caliber for all arms hereafter issued to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia. It is a very serious reflection upon those in authority that they do not take action in this matter. We presume that the old rule applies here that what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

John G. Shortall, president of the Chicago Humane Society, objects to the recent order directing a resumption of the old practice of branding Army horses and mules. "Considering the abundant means at their command, the men who have charge of the Government animals should be competent to take care of them without having recourse to the fend-like brand," says Mr. Shortall, "and branding by means of the sizzling iron is at best but a barbarous contrivance. It is a form of brutality even less honorable than vivisection." Mr. Shortall is looking for some law by which the branding may be prevented.



## REORGANIZING THE NAVY PERSONNEL.

The Navy personnel will be made a subject of special report to Congress by Secretary Long. The only reference the Secretary proposes to make to the matter in his forthcoming annual report is that a board to consider a measure for the reorganization of the Navy is now in session at the Navy Department, and when it completes its work he will forward the result to Congress. The fact that the Secretary proposes to make this statement indicates in advance that he intends to adopt the findings of the board and submit them to Congress for action. From what can be learned of the Secretary's views, he believes that the proposed amalgamation will wipe out the jealousy now existing between the line and the Engineer Corps and restore harmony to the Navy. When the Secretary first assumed the duties of his present office he determined to make a strong effort to put an end to the questions between the line and the staff, if such a result were possible, and in amalgamation he thinks he sees a way to the desired end.

Already many protests are being received at the Department from officers, who believe that the Hollis proposition has been adopted. As shown by the "Journal" last week, this proposition has not been adopted, nor is it proposed to adopt it. The subcommittee composed of Capt. R. D. Evans, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, and Chief Engr. C. W. Rae, have with the exception of the Engineer officer, been hard at work preparing the features of the proposed measure of amalgamation and it has been making satisfactory progress. The other committees whose names were given in last week's "Journal" have been hard at work on the duties assigned to them by the board and they will report progress when the board reconvenes on Monday.

In addition to the protests received in regard to the Hollis bill, a number of the elder line officers have given the Department to understand that they are opposed to amalgamation altogether. Early in Secretary Long's administration, Rear Adm. Matthews, president of the Older Line Officers' Association, filed with the Department the bill prepared by his association, a review of which was published in the "Journal" at the time it was prepared a year or so ago. Since the reorganization subject was referred to the Personnel Board, a number of suggestions have been received from officers of the service, but it is doubtful if they will meet with any serious consideration, as the board has already mapped out the features of the bill which it is preparing.

The Pay and Civil Engineer Corps have each equipped a representative to appear before the board on Monday next and give arguments why they should not be abolished. As the "Journal" has stated, the officers of the Pay Corps would not object to amalgamation with the line on the same terms as the Engineer Corps, but it is doubtful if the board will consent. The proposition pending before the board is to make no further appointments to the Pay Corps and the Engineer Corps, leaving those corps to die out. Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has prepared an argument in support of the proposition to keep marines on board ship and to assign to marine officers the duties performed by line officers. He will also appear before the board on Monday next and deliver an oral argument in support of the proposition which he favors.

Officers of the Engineer Corps are generally quite satisfied with the concessions given them by the line. They say that the proposed amalgamation is a compliment to the Engineering profession, gives them what they have been fighting for for years—positive rank and the right to command enlisted men, and places them on the same footing with the line.

The Personnel Board has not yet taken up any questions relative to the Construction and Medical Corps. The Chief Naval Constructor desires more officers. Surg. Gen. Van Reyden is also anxious that some measure should be provided whereby an increase of his corps can be assured. He points out that there are not now a sufficient number of medical officers to properly take care of the big ships in commission. "The board, if it considers the subject of the reorganization of the Medical Corps," he said, "can do us no harm. But it can do us an immense amount of good and I believe that if the subject be properly investigated it will be found that advantages should be held out to members of the medical profession to enter the service."

For the purpose of allaying apprehension the "Army and Navy Journal" prints the following official statement as to the manner in which the Navy will be affected by the reorganization plan adopted by the Personnel Board:

There will be no change in the duties of the older engineers who are not graduates of the Naval Academy. They will continue to perform engineering duties only. Those engineer graduates, who entered as Engineers, will be allowed to determine for themselves whether they shall qualify to perform the duties of line officers or continue their present duties. It is proposed to transfer all of the young Engineers who entered the Navy as Naval Cadets, provided they shall fit themselves after a reasonable time to perform the duties of line officers as well as Engineer officers. The younger officers of the line of corresponding date, will, if the board's views be adopted by Congress, have to undergo practical training in engineering so as to fit them for that duty in addition to that which they now perform.

The selection for the position of Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., in succession to Gen. Thos. C. Sullivan, retired for age, Nov. 14, has fallen upon the next senior, Col. William H. Bell, who for some time past has been Principal Assistant to Gen. Sullivan.

This is just as it should be, for Gen. Bell has well earned the position by over thirty-nine years of honorable and devoted service and it is fitting that the reward should come before passing from the active to the retired list on the 28th of January next. We tender our sincere congratulations.

## THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The interest of officers of the Army and Navy will soon be directed in great measure to the proceedings of Congress which will assemble Dec. 6, and from which legislation of benefit to both services will be asked and earnestly contended for. The sentiment of the military and Naval committees of both the Senate and the House is believed to be more encouraging to the prospects of much needed service legislation than for a good while past. The views of Senators and Representatives as expressed in the "Journal" show this, as well as recent conferences between Army officers and Congressmen, who are already in Washington. The resignation of Representative Wilson of New York creates a vacancy on the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It is believed that this vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Representative Philip B. Low, of New York, although a lively contest for the position on the part of several members is to be expected.

The reports of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will be made public on Nov. 22 and Nov. 27 respectively. They have already been outlined in great part by the "Army and Navy Journal."

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion will dine at the new Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, at 7:30. The business meeting will be held at 6:30. Brig. Gen. Edw. S. Bragg, U. S. Vols., will read a paper on "The Iron Brigade of the West," which he commanded. That the soldiers of the Civil War are not all gone yet is shown by the fact that a dozen of them will be voted upon at this meeting for admission to the order.

Another successful trial of Foote's armor plate was had at the 71st Regt. Armory, New York, Nov. 18. After the trial Mr. Foote invited anyone who cared to do so to stand behind the shield with him and hear the bullets strike before you heard the report. Sergt. John Kline, of the 13th Inf., Governors Island, was the first to accept, and half a dozen others followed. Capt. Wells fired once more into the shield and no one was hurt. This closed the test.

Secretary Long is expected to ask Congress in his forthcoming annual report to authorize the construction of two gunboats for the Naval Militia. The building of such gunboats would mean the release from a great deal of work of all of the warships of the Navy stationed on the Atlantic and Pacific stations, and allow them to carry out without interruption the full programme of maneuvers usually prepared for the summer months, and, in addition, would enable the Naval Militia to be instructed in the winter as well as in summer. The Navy Department would assign only a small detail of officers and men to gunboats of this character, leaving the militia-men to make up the required complement.

The marriage of Miss Julia Augusta Metcalfe, only daughter of Capt. Henry Metcalfe, U. S. A., retired, to Dr. Charles N. Bancker Camac, of Philadelphia, took place Nov. 17 at St. Mary's Church, in the Highlands, at Cold Spring, N. Y. The maid of honor was Miss Lane, and the bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Nichol and Miss Potter, of New York; Miss Cox, of Philadelphia, and Miss Stockholm, of Baltimore. Dr. Edward Carter, of Baltimore, was best man. The ushers were Dr. Thayer and Mr. John Cadwalader, Philadelphia; Mr. Andrew Gray, Wilmington, Del.; Lieut. Crosby, U. S. A., and Dr. Cushing, Baltimore. A reception followed the ceremony at Cascabella, the home of the bride's father.

The Germans propose to have their innings in the East, and a newspaper dispatch reports that the German Asiatic squadron have taken forcible possession of the Chinese Kiaochow Bay, on the Shan-tung coast. The German Admiral, Dietrichs, who had been ordered there for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for the recent murder of two German missionaries, found three forts occupied by Chinese troops. He trained his guns upon them, sent an ultimatum to the Chinese commander and frightened off the Chinese garrisons, who fled to the hills without waiting for a fight. British and American warships have been ordered to proceed to Kiaochow Bay to watch developments there. It is said that the region is immensely rich in minerals. The harbor is one of the best on the whole coast. It is believed that the Germans intend to stay there. The news of the German action is confirmed by a cablegram from Adm. McNair.

The Artillery Board in its report, which Gen. Miles is now considering, presents two plans for distributing the artillery. One plan is to erect quarters for the full complement of officers and men at each new fortified post. The other, which meets with greater favor is to place a small number of men at each post and place the majority in a camp of instruction within convenient distance of it. In this way the soldiers in the camp could be instructed in the use and care of the guns, having ordnance less valuable than the new high-powered rifles for that purpose. The new rifles are so delicate that it might be a dangerous experiment to permit their operation by recruits. Secretary Alger thinks well of this second scheme, but he believes it can be improved. His idea is to place half the men assigned to each artillery post in the camp of instruction, leaving the others to care for the fortifications. These details could alternate, so that both would get the benefit of the instruction at the camp and the experience at the fortifications. The board's plan is the English plan, which enables 60 or 70 men to attend to four or five forts.

Orders will be issued in a few days by the War Department, reviving the old system of paying the troops by Paymasters in person. The evils and disadvantages of the present system, which have been pointed out by the "Army and Navy Journal" at various times, were recently brought to the consideration of Secretary Alger by Paymaster General Stanton. A trip of inspection which the latter made about a year ago, in which he carefully investigated the workings of the system inaugurated by former Secretary of War Lamont, and sounded the sentiment of officers and troops in the matter, convinced him that a speedy return to the old system was advisable. In his views he has had the cordial support of Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, and

almost all the other officers of the War Department. Secretary Alger, after carefully considering the subject, became convinced that the old system is preferable in all respects, and consequently directed the preparation of the necessary orders to effect the change, which will go into effect on the 1st of December. After that date, Paymasters in person, accompanied by their clerks, will visit the posts and pay the troops individually, as formerly. Exceptions may be made to this rule in the cases of posts so far distant from Paymaster's headquarters as to make the mileage expenses too great to warrant the personal visit of the Paymaster.

Gen. Breckenridge's proposition to transfer the Soldiers' Homes to the control of the War Department is certain to meet with much opposition. Gen. Andrew T. Smith, Governor of the Pacific Branch, decidedly objects. He says: "If the management is taken out of the hands of these men and put in charge of a bureau of the War Department it places the comrades in the hands of the martinet of West Point. You give into the charge of young men who look upon the violation of an order as a crime the old and disabled veterans whom the Government is caring for as an act of justice and not as a charity. It would not be wise to kill the effect of this by taking from the representatives of the people the management of homes and give it over to the regular Army. The homes as now officered by disabled volunteers of the War of the Rebellion, are under the direction of men who know the inmates and how to handle them. We know that a general order would fail of its purpose. We must handle each case specifically. The extreme age and the mental condition of most of the comrades in the homes make many of them act like children. They are peevish, fretful, irrational. If they were not ordered they perhaps never would have any idea of doing what is forbidden. We never use the guardhouse for punishment. When one of the comrades gets offensive and disturbs his neighbors, or becomes unruly and restless, we sometimes put him in the guardhouse until he gets over his bad spell. Passes and furloughs we always give on request."

According to information which has just reached us from the State Department, considerable friction existed in Madrid between Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th U. S. Inf., formerly Military Attaché to the American Legation in that city, and Hon. Hannis Taylor, who was the diplomatic representative of this Government at the Spanish Court. The trouble culminated in September, when Mr. Taylor sent a telegram to Capt. Peshine, who was absent from Madrid on leave of absence, to come at once to Madrid to attend the ceremonies incident to the presentation of Mr. Woodford as Minister. On the ground that the function was a social rather than an official affair and also because he felt, and properly so, that Mr. Taylor had no right to order an Army officer anywhere, Capt. Peshine declined to attend the ceremony. Mr. Taylor became angered at Capt. Peshine's course and sent a letter to the State Department in which he called attention to Capt. Peshine's behavior. The State Department took no notice of the complaint, except to inform Secretary Alger of its nature, and the document has since been filed away. It was as a result of this complaint, however, that Secretary Alger, while attaching no blame to Capt. Peshine, issued the instructions to the Military Attachés, exclusively referred to in last week's "Army and Navy Journal," impressing upon them the advisability of acting in accordance with the suggestion of the Ministers at whose legations they may be stationed. When Capt. Peshine returned to Washington, he was informed of the complaint filed against him. He is now on duty in the Military Information Division at the War Department. Capt. Peshine declines to discuss his relations with Mr. Taylor in Madrid, but friends of the Army officer say that he was not at all pleased with the Minister's conduct. We understand that Capt. Peshine has prepared a statement in regard to Mr. Taylor's record, which he will file with the Secretary of State through the Secretary of War when a favorable opportunity presents itself. This statement will show that Mr. Taylor was on friendly terms with but few of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in Madrid and friends of Capt. Peshine say that the diplomat did not conduct himself with that courtesy and bearing required by the position he occupied. On one occasion, it is said, he offended the Queen.

There is reason to believe that Secretary Alger has determined to take no further proceedings in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. The "Army and Navy Journal" exclusively outlined last week the charges and specifications pending against Capt. Carter. In accordance with the prediction it made, the Gillespie Board which investigated the charges filed against Capt. Carter by Capt. C. E. Gillette, submitted its report on Saturday last. The report was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Wilson, Chief of the Corps of Engineers on Sunday, and on Monday he submitted it to Secretary Alger with a recommendation that it be referred to the law officers of the Department. Secretary Long gave Capt. Carter and his attorney access to the report on Wednesday. The Secretary has considered the report and has practically determined not to take any further steps in the matter.

The board is somewhat critical upon Capt. Carter. The board found no evidence of collusion with the contractors, as charged, but we understand that it disapproved of the method of building and laying the mattresses used in the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound project, and found Capt. Carter responsible for carrying the names of fictitious persons on his pay rolls, expending the money thus obtained for public purposes. The board pronounced the work in Savannah Harbor and Savannah River to be an unqualified success, and it is questionable whether if a smaller price had been paid for the work that it could have been made such a success as it is now reported to be. The Savannah River and harbor work upon which Capt. Gillette based his main charges was completed in July of 1895. Under the articles of war, "No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court martial for any offense which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period." In any event, therefore, the Department could not have ordered a court martial. It is understood to be the intention of Capt. Carter to be asked to be relieved from duty as Military Attaché of the American Embassy in London. His request will be granted and he will probably be kept on waiting orders.

On a question raised by Capt. Geo. A. Zinn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., the Controller of the Treasury has decided that civilians, employees of the Army on military duty, may travel free over land grand railroads, but that those engaged only on river and harbor work, although supervised by Army officers, are not entitled to this privilege.



## THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

General Breckenridge recommends the continuance of the inspection of the National Guard by regular officers and recommends a progressive system of State camps advancing from year to year through Army experiences up to those of at least a corps. The troops of several States should be brought into one camp for combined maneuvers. A regimental cavalry post should be established in the Ohio Valley. All enlisted men should be brought into a single system of school instruction as the officers have been. Good conduct badges should be provided. There should be more inspectors and their duties should be more clearly defined by law. There has been great improvement in military instruction in colleges. Military professors should be selected with as much care as West Point professors, and they should have a like status.

In his report to the Major General Commanding, General Breckenridge describes the work done by the officers of his corps who have only been able to keep up with it by restless exertion. The reports indicate improvements in the horsemanship of the individual soldier, in the training of the horse and in the more perfect ensemble of the organizations. The radical changes in artillery armament make instruction in the new system of the first importance. The infantry is in excellent condition. The military posts are in good repair and well policed, but some improvements are suggested. The appearance of the posts has improved, but there is criticism on the plans and location of the new buildings.

The system of training recruits and remounts needs attention. Apprentice battalions should be introduced. An improvement in drill is reported, but there are still defects traceable to superficial work in the school of the soldier. Drill grounds should have a straight course of a mile for training cavalry in marching. The high standard of professional attainment is frequently commented upon by officers. Individual service reports (Par. 80, A. R.), should be discontinued. Officers unfavorably commented on by the commanding officer should have an opportunity to file with his report their own remarks. There is a great disparity of sentences by courts martial which should be corrected.

Major Sanger finds that the artillery devote too much time to theory and too little to practice. Seacoast garrisons should be organized for seacoast defense, and each permanent post should be provided with a well equipped gymnasium. Means should be provided for small caliber practice by the artillery, and there should be compulsory practice for cannon and small arms. A field officer should be put in charge of the post schools and all officers and men of the line should be members.

The allowance for straw and hay in the Pacific District is adequate, Col. Burton reports. The allowance of quarters is not sufficient for gentlemen, and Congress should authorize a more equitable allowance. The allowance for baggage is insufficient and more consideration should be shown for officers' families. There is a great contrast between the travel in changing stations and the comparative comfortable travel on temporary duty. The Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments are satisfactory. The Medical Department is in excellent condition. Saddles should be issued for trial to determine on which side the new carbine scabbard should be worn. Old ordnance stores have become a nuisance and should be disposed of. Ordnance Sergeants should be appointed from artillery Sergeants only. The age limit works great injustice. The post libraries are unsatisfactory; the post exchanges in good condition. The widows and orphans of officers should be provided for by a fund composed of court martial forfeitures of pay and by a per cent. of pay retained from officers hereafter appointed.

The contents of knapsacks and blanket rolls should be prescribed. The shelter tent designed by Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., should have a trial. Troop and battery commanders should have the selection of horses, and horses should be better trained. Details for the inspection of horses should be discontinued, except in urgent cases, and the Inspector General should have control of the inspection and sale of public property. There has been improvement in the Army, especially in the matter of promotion, and our hopeful Inspector General believes that we are on the eve of still greater improvements. "Evidently the approaching century will be ushered in by one of the most progressive periods known in our military history; and the first elements of this change are already upon us."

## FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Fort Riley items from "The Guidon" are: Mrs. Randolph and Miss Polly have gone to New York and West Point. Miss Alice Hastings, Mrs. Scott's sister, is on a visit with the Adjutant and his wife. Dr. and Mrs. Edmondson, of Gallup, N. M., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Carleton. Dr. Edmondson is Mrs. Carleton's brother. The Misses Rockwell and Miss Albers attended the hop Friday night and were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Chaffee. Miss N. Randolph entertained the Polo Club with a hunt breakfast. Mr. G. Macdonald, father of Lieut. Macdonald, has arrived for a visit with his son. The Bob Whites had now better hide their heads. Mr. Macdonald enjoys hunting and is one of the finest shots in the country. Lieut. and Mrs. Glasgow entertained at dinner Wednesday evening complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Scudder, of St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. Sturgis entertained at dinner Wednesday evening complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Mersman, of St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. Treat entertained with a delightful supper complimentary to the St. Louis guests last Tuesday evening. The officers club entertained the St. Louis visitors with a very delightful informal reception on Wednesday evening. Gen. Brooke and party left Tuesday. The General expressed himself before the Officers' Lyceum as being highly pleased with the administration and discipline of the post and complimented officers and men on their devotion to and interest in the work pertaining to the school. Lieut. and Mrs. Newcomb and Lieut. and Mrs. Ridgeway entertained their friends on Thursday evening with private theatricals. Afterwards the guests adjourned to Lieut. Newcomb's house, where a charming supper was served. Lieut. Arnold was unfortunately hurt during the polo game last Friday by his horse colliding with Lieut. Sturgis's horse. Lieut. Sturgis was thrown clear of his horse and received no injury. Lieut. Arnold's horse fell on him, resulting in a pretty bad shaking up and several severe bruises, but was not seriously injured and will be out in a day or two. Lieut. Foltz, during the presence of the Department Commander, experimented with a revolver of the German Army pattern, said to be of exceptional value as a small arms weapon.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

It was a happy thought of Capt. Evans to propose amalgamation of line and engineers. It is about time to bury the hatchet and maintain peace in the family. We have all been educated for the sea. Some are specialists in seamanship, in navigation, in ordnance, in engineering, etc. Let us then have a sufficient number of each to do the necessary work on board ship. Give all military titles, treat all alike. The officers selected for the Personnel Board are fully qualified to arrange matters so as not to injure any officer now in the Navy, nor to work hardships. No matter what you call an officer, or a man, serving on board a man-of-war, he is a combatant. Suppose, for instance, a sick bay nurse, a Jack-of-the-dust, a paymaster, a doctor, or an engineer, were taken a prisoner by the enemy, would he not be treated as a combatant? Certainly. Yes! It goes to show that we are all "military" people and therefore, if our education and ability is such as to warrant being commissioned by the President of the United States, I say for one, give every officer who serves on board a man-of-war a "military" title. I am not alone in this view; many of my confreres have frequently expressed the same idea.

Although I have waited long and weary years for promotion, I am satisfied we must meet the present conditions. If it is to our advantage to know engineering, let us by all means do our best to qualify, especially the young officers; but let us down easy. A great many now do purely, or nearly so, engineering duty; as a navigator, for example, I look after the dynamo plant, the steering engine and the turret machinery. The Executive has the anchor engines, ventilators, etc., and all line officers do more or less engineering duty. Let us have a new deal and some of us old timers may yet be happy!

LIEUTENANT.

## PERSONALS.

Professor William Ulrich, principal of the well-known preparatory school at Bethlehem, Pa., is reported as seriously ill.

Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th U. S. Inf., lately visiting at Buffalo, N. Y., rejoined at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, this week.

Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. William P. Hall has now got comfortably settled in San Antonio and to duty as Adjutant General of the Department of Texas.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th U. S. Cav., rejoined this week at Fort Myer, Va., having been called from there Nov. 11, by the sudden death of his brother.

Ex-Sergt. William M. Van Buskirk, of Troop I, 6th Cav., U. S. A., has been appointed Chief Yeoman for special service on the U. S. S. Newport.

Miss Tompkins, daughter of Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., is visiting at Saratoga, N. Y., and will rejoin her father at Washington, D. C., about Dec. 1.

Mrs. Farmer, wife of Chief Engr. Edward Farmer, and Mrs. Hawke, wife of Med. Insp. James A. Hawke, are both very ill at their homes in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., and family, arrived at Fort Grant, Ariz., Nov. 10. His brother, Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, same regiment, met him at Wilcox.

It is stated that Lieut. W. H. Hart, 7th Cav., will soon succeed Lieut. J. L. Schon, 20th Inf., as A. D. C. to Gen. Otis. Lieut. Schon's four-year tour will expire on Jan. 3 next.

A medal of honor has been presented to Lieut. Col. John Green, U. S. A., retired, for most distinguished gallantry as Major, 1st U. S. Cav., at the Lava Beds, California, Jan. 17, 1873.

Miss Miller, daughter of Capt. M. Miller, commanding U. S. Receiving Ship Vermont, had "a small and early" dance for the younger circle of New York Navy Yard ladies and Junior officers at the station.

Brig. Gen. G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate General of the Army, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is gradually recovering his health. He was able to spend a short time at his office this week.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, D. J. A. G., U. S. A., is announced to deliver a course of lectures on Military Law before the Army Medical School at Washington, from March 21 to 25, 1898, inclusive. Other lectures are to be delivered by Dr. Robert Fletcher, F. R. C. S., Eng., and Prof. C. W. Stiles, Ph. D., Dept. Agriculture.

The dedication of Pennsylvania's monuments in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga National Park this week, brought to that point thousands from the Keystone State, including Governor Hastings and the veteran Gen. Gobin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. At the Orchard Knot exercises the programme included prayer by Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, of Pittsburgh; transfer of monuments to Governor Hastings; acceptance on behalf of Pennsylvania and transfer to the care of the National Government, with address by Governor Hastings; acceptance on behalf of the National Government by Mr. John Tweedale, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Chief Clerk of the War Department; and address by Gen. Henry V. Boynton, president of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission.

The Pentwater (Mich.) "News" reports that Private Hammond, who has made so much trouble at Fort Sheridan, is a bad boy from Oceana County. He is, it appears, a Christian Scientist, who got into trouble with another man's wife, with whom he had been studying Christian science. The natural result following the gentle husband agreed with the guilty parties that "in the interests and welfare of all concerned it would be necessary for the existing relationship to continue for a time." When the husband concluded to resume his duties he was thrown out of his home, which was owned by the wife. Then came rumors of tarring and feathering by the indignant neighbors and the couple removed to another locality. Next, according to this story, Hammond fired five shots from a revolver at the husband, who is described as a harmless sort of person. But he obtained a warrant for Hammond's arrest, "but the latter had flown, and the next heard of him, although only eighteen years old and boyish looking at that, he had by making an affidavit that he was twenty-one managed to enlist in the U. S. Army." Then Hammond wrote a letter, stating in substance that he could not exist much longer away from his love, and intimating desertion, and sure enough, a few days later he appeared on the ground in uniform. He was advised to return and surrender himself, which he did after a visit to his inamorata. Concluding its narrative, the "News" says: "Our great township society is shocked as never before. It is pretty nearly time for laws concerning moral conduct to be repealed, or that a good, wholesome example be made of some of these violators."

At the Navy Yard hop, Friday, Nov. 19, Mrs. Kenny, wife of Pay Dir. A. S. Kenny, received the guests.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., visited in New York this week, making his headquarters at The Graceland.

Fort Meade, South Dakota, was the scene of a pretty military wedding recently, that of Miss Jean McGregor, daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. McGregor, 8th U. S. Cav., to Asst. Surg. Leigh Austin Fuller, U. S. A.

Mr. Oliver D. Russell, brother-in-law of the late Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, and Gwynn R. Hancock, grandson of the General, a cadet at West Point, were in Washington, D. C., this week on matters relating to the settlement of the family estate.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered an investigation of the charges that discrimination against G. A. R. men is practiced in the employment of men at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The investigation will be conducted under the direction of Lieut. John J. Knapp.

Mrs. B. T. Walling, wife of Lieut. B. T. Walling, U. S. N., sails this week for Grand Cayman, Jamaica, British West Indies, on a visit to her brother, Dr. Robt. Boyd, late of U. S. Navy, while en route to join Lieut. Walling, on duty on the U. S. S. Wheeling, on the Pacific coast.

The New York newspapers report most gallant action and courageous rescues by a "Col. Crell, of the Army," at a fire which occurred at the Windsor Apartment House, 1700 Broadway, on the night of Nov. 17. We infer the gentleman was Col. Francis J. Crilly, formerly of the Army, who resigned in 1869, and who resides in that vicinity.

It is understood that serious charges for misconduct during the period the 5th U. S. Inf. was at Chattanooga recently have been lodged against 1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien, of that regiment, which may result in a court martial or tender of resignation. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the other troubles at Fort McPherson not so long ago in which this officer was involved.

The Military Club of New York, whose headquarters are at 751 Fifth avenue, New York City, will hold its first camp fire of the season on Saturday evening, Nov. 20. The Entertainment Committee have prepared a very attractive programme. The roll of non-resident members has been considerably enlarged of late, many appreciating the advantages offered. The dues are \$15 per year, and those who reside within fifteen miles of the city can become non-resident members. The entrance fee for active members is suspended for the present.

1st Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., U. S. A., has been awarded the annual prize for 1897 of the Military Service Institution, consisting of a gold medal, life membership, and \$100 in gold, for the best essay on the following proposition: "Based on present conditions and past experiences, how should our volunteer armies be raised, organized, trained and mobilized for future wars?" The members of the Board of Award were Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Gov. U. A. Woodbury, and Col. H. W. Closson, U. S. A., retired.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are: Ensign I. V. Gillis, Cadillac; Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, Capt. F. K. Rodgers, Park Avenue; Capt. C. J. Barclay, Grand Union; Chief Engr. C. R. Roelker, Capt. F. J. Higginson, Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, Albatross; Asst. Naval Constr. T. F. Ruhm, Gilsey House; Ensign N. C. Twining, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, Grand Hotel; Rear Adm. J. G. Walker, The Gerlach; Chaplain R. R. Hoes, Everett House; Lieut. W. H. Turner, New Amsterdam; Asst. Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, Astor House.

The marriage of Miss Frances Caroline Wheatley, daughter of S. E. Wheatley, Esq., of Washington, to Lieut. Thomas S. Borden, U. S. Marine Corps, took place at eight o'clock p. m., Nov. 17, at Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C. The ushers were Capt. Paul St. Clair Murphy, U. S. M. C.; Asst. Engr. John P. J. Ryan, U. S. N.; Naval Cadet C. E. Gilpin, U. S. N., all of U. S. S. Brooklyn; Lieut. Philip M. Bannan, U. S. M. C.; Asst. Engr. Walter Ball, U. S. N., of flagship New York; Ensign Leon S. Thompson, U. S. N. Mr. Edward R. Marshall, of Philadelphia, was best man, and Misses Lillie Blackford and Julia Wilson attended as bridesmaids. Guests from New York were: Mr. W. F. Franklin, Miss Franklin and Mrs. Hargrove, Lieut. and Mrs. Borden left Nov. 17 for New York, Lieut. Borden being on duty at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The marriage of Miss Frances Caroline Wheatley, Louisa Knight, eldest daughter of Maj. J. G. D. Knight, C. E. Commandant, to Lieut. Geo. F. Howell, Corps of Engineers, was a very pleasant occasion. The parlors of Maj. Knight, where the wedding took place, were decorated with the national colors and emblems. The bride and groom stood under a bower of roses. The engineer colors occupied conspicuous places among the decorations, and stacked arms in the center of the parlor completed the military aspect of the occasion. The bride wore white silk and lace, with tulle veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaid, Miss Evelyn Knight, sister of the bride, wore pink silk. The bridegroom, as well as all the other officers present, were in full dress uniform. The best man was Mr. Logan Howell, the bridegroom's brother, assisted by Lieuts. Ladue and Cruikshank.

Lieut. Col. James Jackson, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who will be retired for age on Saturday of this week, Nov. 21, enlisted in the 12th U. S. Infantry in 1861, was commissioned in that regiment in 1863, and served efficiently during the war, being in many battles and receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for his gallantry. He attained a Captaincy in 1868, was transferred to the cavalry in 1871, served with the 1st Cavalry for eighteen years, was promoted Major, 2d Cavalry in 1880, and Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Cavalry, June 19, 1897. Since the war he has had his full share of frontier service and received a medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Indians at Camas Meadows, Idaho, Aug. 20, 1877, under heavy fire from the enemy, securing the body of a soldier of his command who had been killed in action, and with the aid of one or two men conveying it to a place of safety, while serving as Captain Troop B, 1st Cavalry."

The wedding of Miss Henrietta Bradford Hitchcock, to Mr. Frederic C. Harriman, took place at noon, Nov. 17, in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City. The large edifice presented a brilliant appearance. Up the central aisle, on every third pew, was a big cluster of white chrysanthemums entwined on a staff with Florida smilax. The Rev. David H. Greer, the rector, performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Bradford Hitchcock. She was attended by Miss Julia Biddle. George Dyer attended the bridegroom as best man, and William Harriman, Charles Simmons, David Banks, Jr., William A. Greer, Algernon Sartoris and Anthony Dyer were the ushers. After the church ceremony an elaborate breakfast was served and a large reception was given at the Murray Hill Hotel. Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, the bride's mother, received. The bride is a daughter of the late Comdr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., and granddaughter of the late Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, for many years president of the Union Theological Seminary.







## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Nov. 4, 1897.

There has been considerable talk and speculation in the post concerning the report that one company of the 24th Infantry is to be sent from here to Fort DuChesne to take part in the present Indian troubles. The rumor has it that unless the trouble with the Indians is quelled at once one company will be sent to DuChesne and garrisoned there at least for the present. At present there seems to be little cause for alarm as it is only a rumor and its authenticity cannot be traced.

But if a campaign is in store for the regiment the soldiers are getting the kind of exercise that will put them in condition to face the fatigues and hardships of the trip. A large squad of men are kept constantly at work in the new reservoir which is undergoing a thorough overhauling and rebuilding. The mud and dirt that is washed down by the stream during the spring freshets lodges in the bottom of the reservoir and soon fills it up. An attempt is being made to remedy this evil by a system which will permit of the flushing out of all this debris by the very freshets that carry it in. All the reservoir is to be lined with cement and the dam strengthened. This is a gigantic piece of work and requires the constant labor of a great many men.

A year ago on the 22d of this month the 24th Infantry first entered Zion. Since then the regiment has made a great many friends among the people of Salt Lake. The society and good behavior of the enlisted men have won for them a great deal of respect from the citizens of Salt Lake City. The officers, with their wives and families have joined the ranks of the best people in the city, with whom they are always welcome. They have been welcomed and dined by the society people and in turn have entertained their civilian neighbors with the hospitality and magnanimity of Army people in general.

Last Sunday the troops were inspected and held their regular muster.

It is reported from authority that Gen. Otis has said that if Fort Douglas is to remain a permanent post it will be entirely rebuilt. The prospects for this place to remain a permanent post are very good. It is centrally located and is in a place where in case of any trouble with Indians or of riots, troops could be immediately placed on the trains and sent to any part of the country in a very short space of time. The quarters, barracks and other buildings are badly in need of repair and some of them are in a very bad shape. The buildings are all old and it would be a good thing to build them all over as they are so far gone that mere repairing will not do them any great extent.

The social committee of the Christian Endeavor Society of the post gave a very enjoyable entertainment in the chapel a few days ago. The event was in honor of the first anniversary of the arrival of the 24th Inf. at Fort Douglas. The little chapel was elaborately decorated with numerous flags and an abundance of bunting, which were tastefully draped about the walls and ceiling. The artistic effects in the drapery were executed by Color Sergeant Jackson, who deserves a great deal of credit for the manner in which he performed his task.

Last week the enlisted men gave a hop in the post hall for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Methodist Church of the city.

The Rev. Mr. Rankin delivered a lecture to quite a large audience in the post chapel a few evenings ago. His subject was "The Underground Railroad; by one of its Conductors." His address was devoted to an account of the manner in which the slaves were aided to escape from the Southern States just before the war.

The post exchange is doing a thriving winter trade among the soldiers. The restaurant is doing a good business and the store is coming in for its share as well as the bar and billiard room. A large stock of winter goods have been put in and more are being added every day.

Peter Boyle, the old tailor who has been connected with the regiment for a number of years past, died in the post hospital a few days ago. He was buried in the post cemetery, and a number of his friends in the regiment turned out to do his remains honor.

The new furnace that has but recently been put in the chapel is a luxury and a comfort that the soldiers appreciate.

Lieut. Price, of the regiment, has been assigned to college duty at Ada, Ohio. The Lieutenant has but recently graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Leavenworth, and in going back to Ada he becomes instructor in the school in which he studied before attending West Point.

The past week at Fort Douglas has been one of the most eventful that the post has known for a long time. There were several delightful dinner parties and luncheons, and the first hop of the season was given at the post hall on Tuesday evening. The cosy little hall was thrown open and its deserted walls once more resounded with the sweet strains of music. Besides the officers and ladies of the post there were present: Miss Burke, Miss Gorman, Miss Wall, Miss Agnes Judge, Miss Hunt, Miss Katherine Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Sid Hooper, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Short, Mr. McCurdy, and others.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the week in garrison society was the luncheon given by Mrs. Col. Kent. The pretty dining room in the Colonel's quarters had been most charmingly decorated for the occasion with a profusion of cut flowers, and the large table was also tastefully arranged with flowers setting off the brilliancy of the cut glass and silver. To further the pleasure of the afternoon an orchestra was stationed in a room adjoining the dining hall and rendered some beautiful selections during the afternoon. Nearly all the ladies of the post were present.

Another charming event was the card party given by Mrs. Ducat. The time was pleasantly passed with cards, and dainty prizes were awarded the winners. After the games were over the tables were cleared and delicious refreshments served.

Capt. Wygant entertained Lieuts. Cartwright and Gurney at dinner on Sunday, Oct. 31. Lieut. and Mrs. Jenks were also the hosts at another very pleasant dinner party. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Tayman, Miss Black and Lieut. Jackson.

Capt. and Mrs. Wygant entertained at a dinner party on Thursday evening, Nov. 3. The event was in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Tayman, Maj. and Mrs. Girard, and Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson.

Mrs. Alice J. Ducat arrived in the post to pay a visit to her step-son, Capt. Ducat, last week.

The children of the garrison have the post hall thrown open to them for dancing school on Friday evenings.

Lieut. and Mrs. Tayman left the post Friday evening, to be absent about two months. Lieut. Tayman has been granted a leave of absence and will visit relatives in Pennsylvania.

Last Friday evening a theatre party was formed among the officers to witness the performance of "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," at the Salt Lake Theatre.

Mrs. Capt. Augur gave one of the leading card parties of the week. Mrs. Girard won the ladies' prize in the progressive game and also in the lone hand. Lieut. Kerwin carried off the gentlemen's prize for the progressive and Capt. Ducat won the prize for lone hand. Lieut. Miller and Miss Girard won even honors and each carried off the "booby." The prizes were handsome ones. After the games delicious refreshments were served.

A club has been formed with nearly all the officers and ladies of the post as members to meet once a week and play cards. Each one who wishes to play must pay twenty-five cents for the privilege. A simple prize is offered, the value of it being limited. The net proceeds go to charity. The first meeting of the club was held on Wednesday evening, and about twenty-eight people were present. Euchre, which seems to be the favorite game in the post, was the one played. Mrs. Lieut. Col. Liscum and Capt. Brereton won the prizes. It is the custom for one lady and an officer whom she may select to make all the arrangements and see that the party is successfully carried out. Each week a different couple takes charge.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lyons arrived in the post Friday evening and are the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Liscum. Capt. Alfred C. Markley also arrived in the post on Friday, and is the guest of Capt. Brereton. Dr. Johnson, who has been on temporary duty in the post, left on Friday for his station at Fort Logan, Col. Capt. Wygant is absent on detached service at Fort Hall, where he is to inspect the issue of beef to the Indians. The regimental band serenaded Capt. Markley and Lieut. Lyons on the evening of their arrival.

## THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Nov. 17, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In your issue of the 13th inst. appears a very well written letter under the caption of "A Soldier's Idea of the Army," and signed "Veteran." I fully agree with most of the statements and conclusions of the writer, but in his reference to the U. S. Soldiers' Home he is very unfortunate, and wrong "ab initio." With the single exception of the statement that "they (the inmates) cannot play a game of billiards on Sunday," there is not one word of truth in the long paragraph of your correspondent's letter referring to this Home, and "A Veteran" must have obtained his misinformation from some of our dyspeptic comrades. Certainly, no man as intelligent as your correspondent appears to be, could have formed such an opinion of this Home from personal observation. I have been a member of the Home for four years (and I may add a soldier of twenty-three years' service), but I have never heard the expression, "A Soldier's Hell," used in reference to this Home. Neither has it ever come under my observation, and I have mixed very freely with persons of all classes in the city of Washington, and the inmates were regarded as "imbeciles" or "outcasts from the Army;" on the contrary I have found that they received exactly such courtesy and consideration as their conduct would entitle them to if there was no such place as a Soldiers' Home in the country.

It is folly, and, what is worse, it seems to be a very mean "growl," to say that the temperance society at the Home has any influence whatever on its discipline or management. For the good that it has done, and is capable of doing, this society is encouraged by the officers of the Home. A very worthy lady, who is its president, interests herself, without fee or reward, to provide weekly entertainments for the amusement and instruction of the inmates, and I think there is not a man among us but appreciates her unselfish efforts on our behalf.

Unfortunately for myself, and many others, we find no difficulty in procuring all the liquor we can pay for at any saloon in the city of Washington, and it is news to me that any sober, well-behaved man was ever refused in one of them because the customer wore the Home uniform.

The plain truth is that this Home is conducted in such a manner as to leave nothing to wish for on behalf of the real old soldiers, save the vanished youth and strength which compels them to remain its guests.

ANOTHER VETERAN.

## A BRIGADIER FOR THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

If President McKinley's rumored policy in the selection of general officers from the artillery be adhered to, he cannot make a wiser nor juster selection from that branch of the Army, on the retirement of Gen. Graham, than Col. Wm. Sinclair, Lieut. Col. of the 5th Art. It is said that the selection of Gen. Graham was based principally on his seniority in length of service and that he was a representative artillery officer. Col. Sinclair, although at present but a Lieutenant Colonel, is the senior artillery officer in length of service, and, but for the irregularity of regimental promotion, exaggerated in his case, he should be the senior Colonel of artillery to-day. Graduating from West Point in 1857, this officer was assigned to the artillery and has been in that arm for over forty years. During the war, he accepted volunteer commands and he is the only officer, except one; in the artillery who commanded a brigade during the rebellion. The selection of Col. Sinclair to succeed Gen. Graham would properly recognize his seniority of service, his standing as a representative artilleryman, his high command and gallant service in the rebellion, during which he was thrice wounded, and his present well known soldierly efficiency. Another fact in his favor, often considered in such selections, is his retirement before the other ranking officers of artillery.

ARTILLERY.

## THE CRUISER YANTIC.

Detroit, Nov. 16.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

You are in error in your issue of Nov. 6 when you say that "the Michigan Naval Militia has accepted the cruiser Yantic for a training ship, notwithstanding the objections of Governor Pingree," etc. The fact is, that the objections to receive the ship subject to libel for damages to a Canadian vessel while in charge of U. S. Naval officers, were raised by officers of the Naval Militia and neither the Naval Militia nor the State of Michigan desired to accept the vessel until it was understood that no subsequent damages should be libeled against the Yantic for which either the State or the Naval Militia might be liable. There was no misunderstanding between the Governor and the Naval Militia, as your article implies. When it was understood that the State should not be liable for damages and that the cost of repairs would be light, the ship was promptly accepted by the Governor. The Governor is an enthusiast on citizen soldiery and has been especially friendly to the Naval Militia in all matters.

G.

## FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONT.

It is hard to realize that we are about 150 miles north of the latitude of Quebec, on a line with Labrador, but when the thermometer goes down to 50° below zero, and with a howling wind, it is easily understood by those here. A year ago the thermometer for the month of November showed a daily average below zero. As to drilling or keeping up any military progress during six months of the year, it is impossible. It is a fight for life to keep from freezing and suffering, and yet with all this you cannot find a more cheerful lot of officers and men, who accept their Siberian exile without a murmur, and have for years. It is perhaps this acceptance which results in their being kept in this region so many years, as have the 25th eighteen years. They are black, and that they feel is the reason, while other regiments are changed from one good station to another. They had hoped for Vancouver, where the 14th has been for so many years, but it goes to Logan, and the 7th to Vancouver, both good stations.

The cost of maintenance of the post is very great, but as this puts money into the pockets of the railroad, and contractors, they won't complain. The reservation embraces thousands of acres. Capt. Jones' Troop F has just returned from the log camp, 34 miles away, where a detachment is kept, to keep citizens from stealing timber, which is cut by troops, and hauled into post for the sawmill. The water system is very complete and the pipes under sheds near the pump house are kept for a long distance, from freezing, by steam from the exhaust pipe. Chinamen have a laundry, some for officers and men of moderate rates, if you don't count the wear and tear on clothes.

The garden this summer under Lieut. Johnson, was a great success, giving an abundance of vegetables, and those left over being sold at the exchange to officers and others. Troop H from Custer, will reach here by the end of the month and it is hoped they will meet no severe storms. They will probably come via Fort Benton, where there is a bridge crossing. Monday a very enjoyable hop was had and on Tuesday a musicale at Col. Baldwin's. These things may or may not make our friends envy us, but what will more is the fact of our having 80 mules. They will probably say, you can keep the mules and welcome. It is only half a mile along the front of the line of officers' quarters, which will give you an idea of the immensity of the post, and why it should have been so spread out, except to correspond with the surrounding space, is a question.

## FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 16.

Maj. J. P. Sanger, Insp. Gen., after spending a week inspecting the post, left on the afternoon of Nov. 12 for Fort McPherson, Ga.

Professor Levy, the bandmaster at the National Soldiers' Home, was buried in the National Cemetery this afternoon. Professor Levy had been a great sufferer for a number of years and, after having several surgical operations performed without gaining relief, lost his mind and, on the morning of Nov. 15, committed suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun through the breast. The band of the Home acted as pall bearers and mourners, and the band of the Artillery School attended the funeral and furnished the music. Each company at the Home supplied an escort of twelve men, and the funeral was attended by all the Home officials and the inmates, the Professor being a great favorite with them all.

Maj. John Brooke, Surg., retired, was at the post last week, having arrived from Badnor, Pa.

Lieut. R. P. Davis, 2d Art., returned to the post from a month and a half leave on the 9th of November.

Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., returned to the post from a seven days' leave on Nov. 14.

Mr. Geo. W. Swett, manager of the Hotel Chamberlin, at this post, has resigned his position and goes to Philadelphia to manage the Hotel Milton, a new house recently opened in the Quaker City.

The Artillery School football team played a game at the Soldiers' Home on Nov. 13 with the strong team of the Richmond Athletic Association, the game resulting in a victory for the soldier boys. Score, 6 to 0. The soldiers got the ball over the line for a second touchdown, but Lieut. Timberlake accidentally dropped it because of a severe tackle, and a Richmond player fell on it, but was pinned at once by James, resulting in a touchback.

The football team is booked for a game at Wilmington, Del., on Thanksgiving Day, with the team of the Warren Athletic Association.

Col. Royal T. Frank, Comdt., left the post Nov. 15 to attend a meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification in New York.

Mrs. Stirling and daughters from Baltimore have been guests of the Hotel Chamberlin. Capt. Stirling is in command of the Lancaster and has just returned from a long cruise.

A delightful card party was given at the arsenal by Mrs. Marye, wife of Col. W. A. Marye, on Friday afternoon to the ladies of the post. The spacious parlors of the arsenal quarters were beautifully decorated in palms and cut flowers. Three prizes were given, the first to Mrs. Charles Phillips, the second to Mrs. Wilmot Ellis, and the third to Mrs. MacMahon. After the games were played, delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Lieut. Hubbard, of the Navy, is at the Hygeia Hotel.

Mrs. Arthur Chase gave a most delightful tea on Tuesday afternoon to meet Mrs. Cook. The casemate quarters of Lieut. Chase were profusely decorated in flowers and holly. Mrs. Chase received her guests from 5 until 7. She had assisting her Mrs. Hoskins, wife of Capt. Hoskins; Mrs. Col. Marye, Miss Virginia Evans, Miss Jean Hoskins and Miss Marie Carahar. Most delicious punch and refreshments were served.

Mrs. Jules Reynal and Miss Van Wyke, from New York, have been at the Chamberlin for the past week. Both Mrs. Reynal and Miss Van Wyke have many friends among the Army people at Fort Monroe.

In an interesting lecture recently on some war reminiscences, Col. William L. Watson, of the 13th Regt., N. G. N. Y., who served in the Wisconsin Volunteers from August, 1862, until June, 1863, gave a very entertaining description of how the prisoners tunneled Libby Prison, and the hardships they endured. Among other things, Col. Watson said: "While there appears to be some controversy as to who conceived the project of the tunnel escape—though it always seemed to me a point of trifling importance—there is clearly none as to whom belongs the palm of leadership in executing and carrying the project to a successful issue. This belongs to Col. T. E. Rose, 7th Pennsylvania Volunteers (now Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., retired), and Capt. A. G. Hamilton, of the 12th Kentucky Cav. By the indomitable will, perseverance and courage of these two men, success was made possible, while others contributed very largely."



## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
Geo. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 15, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O., during the two weeks ending Saturday, Nov. 13, 1897.

## Appointments.

## Medical Department.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

Henry Page, of Maryland, Nov. 6, 1897, vice Benham, retired from active service.

Bailey K. Ashford, of the District of Columbia, Nov. 6, 1897, vice Banister, promoted.

Henry A. Webber, of Massachusetts, Nov. 6, 1897, vice Cabell, retired from active service.

Jere B. Clayton, of California, Nov. 6, 1897, vice Appel, promoted.

Brainard S. Higley, Jr., of Ohio, Nov. 6, 1897, vice Jarvis, resigned.

George Ranchfuss, of New York, Nov. 6, 1897, vice Powell, promoted.

## Promotions.

## Medical Department.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in conformity with the act of June 23, 1874.

1st Lieut. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 4, 1897.

1st Lieut. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 4, 1897.

1st Lieut. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 4, 1897.

## Promotions and Assignments.

## Cavalry Arm.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., to be Captain, Nov. 6, 1897, vice Davis, 10th Cav., retired from active service—to the 10th Cav.

2d Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1897, vice Grierson, 10th Cav., promoted—to the 10th Cav.

Add. 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, 6th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cav., Nov. 6, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Anderson, promoted.

## Retirement.

At his own request, having served over 30 years, section 1243, Revised Statutes.

Capt. William Davis, Jr., 10th Cav., Nov. 6, 1897.

## Casualties.

Brig. Gen. James C. Duane (retired), died Nov. 8, 1897, at New York City, N. Y.

Capt. Paul Quirk (retired), died Nov. 9, 1897, at West Hoboken, N. J.

Sam'l Breck, A. G. Note—No list was issued for the week ending Nov. 6, 1897.

CIR. 24, NOV. 15, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 28 of Circular No. 16, July 28, 1897, W. D., A. G. O., is amended to read as follows:

28. Being in line, standing at the order: 1. Squad. 2. Load.

Each rear rank man steps off obliquely to the right with the left foot, planting the toe opposite the middle of the interval to his right and in line with the left heel of his front rank man; the front rank men half face to the right; both ranks then carry the right heel six inches to the rear and three inches to the right of the left heel, turning the toes of both feet slightly inward, at the same time raise the piece with the right hand, drop it into the left at the balance, muzzle at the height of the chin, left elbow against the body, small of the stock at the waist; place the right thumb on the head of the hammer, forefinger on the trigger, the other fingers against the small of the stock and half cock the piece, lower the muzzle, barrel sloping downward at an angle of about twenty-five degrees, at the same time open chamber; look toward the chamber, remove the cartridge shell if necessary; take a cartridge between the thumb and first two fingers, place it in the bore, pressing it home with the thumb; close chamber with the right thumb, cast the eyes to the front, carry the right hand to the small of the stock and raise the muzzle to the height of the chin. The last position is the position of load.

If kneeling, the position of the piece is similar—the left forearm rests on the left thigh, the left hand grasping the piece at the balance and the muzzle is at the height of the chin.

If lying down, the left hand steadies the piece at the balance, the toe of the butt resting on the ground, the muzzle off the ground.

When lying down in double rank the rear rank men do not load.

The piece being in the position of load—that is, with the hammer at the half cock, is brought to the ready by the command: 1. Squad. 2. Ready.

At the second command cock the piece with the right thumb and return the hand to the small of the stock.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 24, NOV. 11, 1897, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes the report of 1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th Art., A. D. C., the Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department for the year 1897. In his report Lieut. Adams says: "No sharpshooter qualified with a percentage of 80 for those firing with the carbine, or 85 for those firing with the rifle; Pvt. John Carlson, Troop D, 5th Cav., standing first in the Department with a score of but 79.8 per cent. The following organizations had no company field practice owing to the fact that suitable grounds could not be procured: Troops B, D, E, F and K, 5th Cavalry; Cos. A, B, C, E, F and G, 18th Inf., and Cos. A and D, 23d Infantry. The same practice was omitted on account of insufficient allowance of ammunition by Troop H, 5th Cavalry, and Cos. E and G, 23d Infantry.

"From the special reports submitted by troop and company commanders it appears as the almost universal opinion that a wind-gauge should be added to the new arms and automatic allowance made for the drift, also that the arms should be re-sighted. Otherwise general satisfaction with the weapons is expressed. Of the ammunition manufactured or reloaded during 1895, a considerable amount seemed to be defective; but as that made or reloaded during 1896 seems to be excellent, especially such as was loaded with Peyton powder.

"Of the seven posts in the Department, four are required to lease ground for target ranges. It is to be regretted that such a large and important post as Fort Sam Houston should not have its own grounds for target practice.

"At Camp Eagle Pass and Forts McIntosh and Sam Houston company field practice was impracticable owing to lack of suitable grounds, and at no post in the Department

was it possible to have the prescribed combined field practice.

"I think that practice at disappearing targets is of much importance, but if it is intended to hold such practice, or practice at moving targets, suitable targets ought to be provided.

"The new firing regulations are, in my opinion, most satisfactory. I am especially impressed with the system of field practice and would suggest that, if practicable, the results obtained in these practices be considered in determining relative standing of troops and companies.

"The new targets are satisfactory. Some officers recommend that the silhouettes on the rectangular targets be raised a little from the ground. I cannot concur in this recommendation, as the object is to attain conditions that obtain in actual warfare. Although no very high scores were made at the Department Infantry Competition, the general result was most gratifying, especially when considering that on account of elimination of distinguished marksmen from this competition, most of the competitors were inexperienced shots. In this connection, I would suggest that if it is impossible to equalize these competitions so that the same number of competitors participate at each, that the number of medals be reduced to one-fourth of the number of competitors."

G. O. 19, NOV. 15, 1897, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., U. S. A., is hereby announced as Judge Advocate of the Department of the East.

By command of Major General Merritt:

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 20, NOV. 13, 1897, DEPT. MISSOURI.

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will, in addition to his present duties, perform the duties of Engineer Officer of the Department.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 21, NOV. 15, 1897, DEPT. MISSOURI.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., is announced as Judge Advocate of the Department, relieving Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 23, NOV. 6, 1897, DEPT. COLORADO.

1st Lieut. John L. Sehon, 20th Inf., A. D. C., is announced as A. A. G., during the temporary absence, on leave, of Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar, A. A. G., U. S. A.

By command of Brigadier General Otis:

FRED W. SLADEN, A. D. C.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Three months' leave from Nov. 20, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles P. Eagan, Asst. Commy. Gen. of Sub. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

Capt. Wm. H. Baldwin, C. S., will perform the duties of Chief Commissary Department of California, in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Charles P. Eagan, Asst. Commy. Gen. of Sub. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

Capt. Crosby P. Miller and John W. Summerhayes, Asst. Q. M.'s, will report in person to Col. James Gillis, Asst. Q. M. Gen., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Washington, S. O. 270, Nov. 17, 1897, at such time as they may be required, for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. J. V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, S. O. 218, Sept. 17, is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

Maj. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Purchasing Commissary at St. Louis, Mo., and will repair to Washington for duty in office of Commissary General of Subsistence. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

G. O. 19, c. s., Dept. Platte, is so amended as to require Major Albert S. Towar, Chief Paymaster, instead of Maj. William H. Hamner, Paymr., to pay the troops at Fort Crook, Neb., for the month of October last. (S. O. 104, D. P., Nov. 12.)

Post Chaplain O. J. Nave is detailed in charge of post schools. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 1.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. (Fort Grant, Ariz.). (S. O. 95, D. C., Nov. 5.)

Capt. R. W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will return as soon as practicable to his permanent station, Fort Logan, Col. (S. O. 95, D. C., Nov. 5.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adj. Gen. (S. O. 170, D. C., Nov. 5.)

Asst. Surg. J. M. Kennedy is appointed Post Treasurer and placed in charge of Post Exchange. (Fort Washington, Nov. 12.)

Commy. Sergt. Chas. Stephan will proceed to Fort Delaware, Del. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 12.)

Ord. Sergt. Edgar Stuart will proceed to Fort Hamilton. (Fort Preble, Nov. 13.)

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed upon the expiration of his present leave to Jeffersonville, Ind., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

The suspension of the operation of so much of par. 12, S. O. 160, July 12, 1897, H. Q. A., as refers to Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., is removed. (H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, O. D., will make ten visits prior to Dec. 21, 1897, to the works of the Penn Steel Casting Company, Chester, Pa., and the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of steel castings for 10-inch and 12-inch disappearing carriages, model of 1896. (H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, O. D., will make four visits prior to Dec. 21, 1897, to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, Newark, N. J., on official business. (H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

The retirement from active service, Nov. 15, of Lieut. Col. William E. Waters, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., Nov. 15.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Col., and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., will, upon the abandonment of Fort Custer, Mont., proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty, to relieve Maj. William C. Shannon, Surg. (H. Q. A., Nov. 15.)

The retirement from active service, to date Nov. 14, 1897, of Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, Commy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. A., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., Nov. 15.)

The following changes in stations of Commissary Sergeants are made: Upon the abandonment of Fort Cus-

ter, Mont., or as soon as his services at that post can be spared, Commy. Sergt. John A. Gosline will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., to relieve Commy. Sergt. George R. Kemp, who will be sent to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., to relieve Commy. Sergt. Charles Pfahler. Sergt. Pfahler, when relieved, will be sent to Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 16.)

Post Chaplain Edward H. Fitz Gerald, U. S. A., will report in person about Dec. 1, to commanding officer, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 18, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. John T. Nance, 6th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 103, D. P., Nov. 9.)

Pvt. W. Lehman, C, has been promoted Corporal. 1st Lieut. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., is designated to distribute pay on October muster rolls. (Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 10.)

## 4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James S. Parker, 4th Cav. (S. O. 172, D. C., Nov. 10.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 18, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. John T. Nance, 6th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 103, D. P., Nov. 9.)

Lieut. Marshall, 6th Cav., commanding F Troop, has applied for permission to take his troop on a practice march as far south as the Indian Territory line. He thinks the troops can get more practical instruction in the field during the winter months than remain on duty at the post.—K. C. Times.

## 7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 7, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 12.)

The leave granted Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 16.)

## 10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

The following transfers are made in the 10th Cav.: Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, from Troop C to Troop B; Capt. Charles H. Grierson, from Troop B to Troop C. (H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Dec. 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, 10th Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

1st Lieut. M. H. Barnum, Adj., 10th U. S. Cav., was on Nov. 5 appointed Post Treasurer, relieving 1st Lieut. W. T. Wilder.

The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers in Troop G, 10th Cav., were made on Nov. 11: Corp. Alexander Nadell, to be Sergeant, vice Proctor, reduced; Pvt. Charles Clifford, to be Corporal, vice Nadell, promoted.

Pvt. Mack Harris, Troop B, 10th Cav., was on Nov. 5, appointed Corporal.

The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers were announced in Troop D, 10th Cav., on Nov. 5: Corp. William H. Hamilton, to be Sergeant, vice Allen, retired; Pvt. Thomas Taylor, to be Corporal, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Chaplain W. T. Anderson, 10th U. S. Cav., was on Nov. 11 appointed Superintendent of the Post Schools at Fort Assiniboline, relieving 1st Lieut. W. T. Wilder, 25th U. S. Inf.

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Wisser, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 7.)

Sergt. George Orme, C, 1st Art., is detailed Steward in Post Exchange. (Sullivan's Island, Nov. 11.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank W. Coe, 1st Art., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 15.)

Sergt. D. Carswell, C, 1st Art., is detailed Overseer of Laborers. (Sullivan's Island, Nov. 15.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 16, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, 2d Art. (S. O. 201, D. M., Nov. 10.)

Corp. A. Carlton has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. E. J. Heal appointed Corporal in Bat. E, 2d Art.

Pvt. R. P. Coe, L, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

2d Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d Art., is appointed Secretary of Officers' Lyceum. (Fort Adams, Nov. 10.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 15.)

2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., is attached to Battery H, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 12.)

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL M. P. MILLER.

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect on Nov. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, 3d Art. (S. O. 108, D. C., Nov. 4.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 9.)

1st Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art., is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map ordered by the Secretary of War. He will proceed at once to Hollister, Cal., and relieve 1st Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, 1st Inf., of the duties assigned him by par. 2, S. O. 102, c. s., D. Cal. Lieut. Powell will rejoin his proper station. (S. O. 109, D. C., Nov. 5.)

Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 3d Art., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., not later than the morning of Monday, Nov. 8, for temporary duty as Quartermaster and Commissary at that post. (S. O. 109, D. C., Nov. 5.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. C. C. Hearn, 4th Art., is relieved as Post Q. M. and Commissary and is appointed Ord. Officer. Signal Officer, Adjutant and Rec. Officer. Addl. 2d Lieut. L. S. Miller is appointed Post Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Washington, Nov. 12.)

Pvt. B. J. Byrd, G, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

S. O. 254, c. s., is modified to direct as follows: A detachment of twenty-five enlisted men of Batt. I, 4th Art., under a 1st Lieutenant of that battery, will proceed to Finn's Point, N. J., for station. Upon arrival the officer in command will station a proper guard at Fort Delaware, Del., to protect and care for the Government property at that post. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 16.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 12.)

Leave for fifteen days about Nov. 25, is granted 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 4th Art. (S. O. 263, D. E., Nov. 13.)

## 5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

The board appointed to conduct the battery competitions, consisting of Capt. A. W. Vogdes, 2d Lieut. C. H. McNeil, and 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, will proceed to Fort Slocum, Nov. 15, to conduct the competition in Battery M, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 13.)



Sergt. William Crainor, Batt. B, 5th Art., tried by a general court martial at Fort Slocum, and found not guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and disobedience of orders, was acquitted. (S. O. 263, D. E., Nov. 13.)

#### 1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

2d Lieut. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., is relieved from the duty assigned him by par. 1, S. O. 96, c. a., D. Cal., in connection with the Progressive Military Map ordered by the Secretary of War, and he will rejoin his proper station. He will transfer the funds and property for which he may be accountable as Quartermaster and Commissary of the detachment under his command, to 2d Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 4th Cav., who is detailed as Quartermaster and Commissary in his stead. (S. O. 109, D. C., Nov. 5.)

Cos. C and D, 1st Inf., now on temporary duty at The Presidio of San Francisco, will return to their proper station—Benicia Barracks—on Nov. 7. (S. O. 109, D. C., Nov. 5.)

1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., is relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map ordered by the Secretary of War, and will return at once to San Diego Barracks with the detachment from that post. From San Diego Barracks, Lieut. Lacey will return, via San Francisco, to his proper station—Benicia Barracks—reporting at these headquarters en route, with maps, etc. (S. O. 109, D. C., Nov. 5.)

#### 3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. Geo. W. H. Stouch, 3d Inf., is transferred as Acting Indian Agent from the Tongue River Agency, Montana, to the Crow Agency, Montana, to relieve 1st Lieut. J. W. Watson, 10th Cav., ordered to Washington to settle accounts. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

One month's leave, to take effect upon his relief from duty in the City of Mexico, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

#### 4th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf., is extended five days. (S. O. 200, D. M., Nov. 8.)

#### 5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

2d Lieut. Edward Sigler, 5th Inf., is detailed in charge of Post Exchange, (Fort McPherson, Nov. 1.)

Sergt. John Wrede, E, 5th Inf., is detailed Overseer of Prisoners. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 1.)

The battalions 5th Inf., are reorganized as follows: First, Capt. Mason Carter, commanding, Right, B, E, G, C, Left. Second, Capt. E. L. Randall, commanding, Right, A, H, D, F, Left. Co. E is designated as Color Company. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 10.)

Add. 2d Lieut. W. D. Newbill, 5th Inf., will report to C. O. Co. C for temporary duty. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 6.)

Corp. W. D. Brown has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. E. R. McDonald appointed Corporal in Co. B, 5th Inf.

#### 6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Pvt. Henry G. Lowther, B, 6th Inf., died at Fort Thomas, Ky. Nov. 11, 1897, of typhoid fever.

Sergt. G. W. Gledhill, G, 6th Inf., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to the U. S. Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 11.)

#### 9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Capt. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., having been transferred to Co. I, will transfer all property, etc., pertaining to Co. B, to 1st Lieut. A. W. Brewster. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 14.)

1st Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., on special topographical duty, will rejoin his station. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 15.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 15.)

#### 10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

2d Lieut. Robert S. Offley, 10th Inf., will be relieved from temporary duty at Fort Sill, O. T., on Dec. 1, 1897, and will then rejoin his proper station, Fort Reno, O. T. (S. O. 202, D. M., Nov. 13.)

#### 11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following appointment was, on Nov. 10, made in the band of the 11th Inf.: Pvt. George W. Mayrand to be Sergeant, vice Karpp, discharged.

Two months' leave, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. A. L. Myer, 11th Inf., to take effect from date of relief from duty as Acting Indian Agent, at San Carlos Agency, Arizona. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

#### 12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Under date of Nov. 13, Col. Andrews, 12th Inf., publishes extracts from the report of an inspection of Fort Niobrara, Neb., made Sept. 10-16, 1897, by Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., A. I. G., Northern District, which says: "The appearance and military bearing of officers and men were excellent. The step and alignment of companies in passing were very good. The ceremony was correctly performed, and in every way creditable to the command. The full dress uniform of the 12th Inf. is well fitted and in excellent condition. Arms and accoutrements clean and in good order. I saw the 2d Battalion come into the post from its practice march, and after they were formed in line I inspected them, in company with the commanding officer, finding the men in excellent condition, although they had marched over sixty miles in the last three days. The regiment was drilled by Col. Andrews and Lieut. Col. Combs, in the various movements as laid down in the drill regulations, the different Captains commanding the battalions. This drill was very good, the regiment showing its good training in this respect. The appearance of officers and men during my stay at the post was unexceptionable. All appeared neatly uniformed. Their conduct was equally good. I consider the command in excellent condition, and state of preparation for either field or garrison duty, and ready for any service. The care of harness, wheel transportation and animals is excellent. There is one storehouse, in excellent condition. The general health of the command during the year has been excellent. Target material in excellent condition. The quality of the bread is excellent."

#### 13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 263, D. E., Nov. 13.)

The following transfers are made in the 13th Inf.: 2d Lieut. Paul B. Malone, from Co. E to C; 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, from Co. C to E. (H. Q. A., Nov. 15.)

Corp. M. Tiernan has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. M. Kelly and Pvt. M. Grogan have been appointed Corporals in Co. B.

#### 14th INFANTRY.—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, 14th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Nov. 15.)

1st Lieut. Henry G. Leard, 14th Inf., will report to Governor of Idaho for duty with National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

#### 15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

So much of par. 9, S. O. 237, Oct. 9, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs 2d Lieut. Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf., to proceed to join his company on completion of the practice march of the 5th Inf., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to join his company Jan. 15, 1898. (H. Q. A., Nov. 15.)

The leave for twenty days granted 2d Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf. (Fort Bayard, N. M.), is extended ten days. (S. O. 96, D. C., Nov. 8.)

Pvt. George C. Harbaugh, Co. H, 15th Inf., having been found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, involving entering at night, without permission, an officer's quarters, and ascending to the second story in a stealthy manner, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for one year." So much of the sentence as imposes confinement is remitted. (S. O. 95, D. C., Nov. 5.)

Three months' leave is granted Capt. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., on completion of his duties with National Guard of Tennessee. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

#### 16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles Miller, 16th Inf., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

The leave granted Capt. Thos. C. Woodbury, 16th Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 15.)

The following transfers are made in the 16th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Walter K. Wright, from Co. F to B; 1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, from Co. B to F. (H. Q. A., Nov. 16.)

#### 17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

2d Lieut. V. K. Hart, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case of prisoner before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 9.)

2d Lieut. David P. Cordray, 17th Inf., on special topographical duty, will rejoin his station. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 15.)

#### 18th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

The leave granted Capt. Charles Keller, 2d Inf. (now Major, 18th Inf.), is extended five days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 15.)

20th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson, 20th Inf. (S. O. 203, D. M., Nov. 15.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf. (S. O. 202, D. M., Nov. 13.)

#### 21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

2d Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, 21st Inf., on special topographical duty will rejoin his station. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 15.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days is granted 1st Lieut. L. J. Hearn, Q. M., 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 14.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, Q. M., 21st Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 16.)

#### 22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

The leave granted Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf., is extended six months. (H. Q. A., Nov. 16.)

#### 25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. James O. Green, 25th Inf., having been found by a retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from Nov. 15 by direction of the President. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Capt. Charles H. Grierson (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 10th Cav.), to the 10th Cav., Troop B, to date from Nov. 6, 1897, vice Davis, retired; 1st Lieut. Edward D. Anderson (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cav.), to the 10th Cav., Troop C, to date from Nov. 6, 1897, vice Grierson, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 4th Cav. until Feb. 1, 1898, when, in the absence of further orders, he will proceed to join his troop. Add. 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, 6th Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cav., Troop H, Nov. 6, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Anderson, promoted. (H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

At The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 8. Detail: Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, 4th Cav.; Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art.; Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Capt. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. George A. Detchmeyer, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 108, D. C., Nov. 4.)

Garrison C. M., Columbus Barracks. Detail: Capt. W. A. Mann; Lieuts. L. L. Durfee, R. W. Rose, and H. R. Perry. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 9.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. Gottlob Bigalsky, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Sergt. Henry C. Matteson, Band 2d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont.; Sergt. Kendrick Allen, Troop C, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb.; Wagoner Michael Thompson, Light Battery C, 3d Art., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Pvt. John Quinn, Band 10th Inf., Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory. (H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

#### INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The following named officers are detailed to witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at the agencies indicated:

Fort Peck Agency, Mont.—Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Blackfeet Agency, Mont.—Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Crow Agency, Mont.—1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., Fort Custer, Mont.

Fort Berthold Agency, N. D.—Capt. James Miller, 2d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont.

Standing Rock Agency, N. D.—Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., Fort Yates, N. D.

Cheyenne River Agency, S. D.—1st Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., Aid, St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 138, D. D., Nov. 3.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof, at Washington, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. James Gillis, Asst. Q. M. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Chas. F. Humphrey, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Maj. Charles Bird, Q. M.; Capt. Geo. McCreery, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg. Maj. Bird will act as recorder. (H. Q. A., Nov. 17.)

G. O. Nov. 18, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes tables announcing the result of the annual small arms firing competition for 1897, as revised by G. O. 86, June 11, 1897, W. D., A. G. O. Table I gives the record of the cavalry teams in competition Sept. 27 to 30, 1897.—(G. O. 47, A. G. O., '97.) We give the names of the members of the teams—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the Departments of the East and the Missouri: Chas. Rie, Corp., B, 6th Cav.; W. W. Biggers, Pvt., H, 3d Cav.; Frank Marice, Sergt., B, 3d Cav.; John Ouellette, 1st Sergt., I, 3d Cav.; F. A. Hundertmark, Corp., C, 1st Cav.; F. Litterst, Sergt., K, 3d Cav.; L. De Busiere, Corp., D, 2d Cav.; A. V. Smith, Corp., C, 6th Cav.; Louis Lee, Sergt., C, 3d Cav.; E. A. Newkirk, Pvt., K, 6th Cav. At Fort Robinson, Neb., for the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, and the Columbia: John Quinn, Sergt., G, 8th Cav.; J. W. Henderson, Corp., C, 9th Cav.; George Lyman, Sergt., A, 9th Cav.; T. F. Ornes, Corp., D, 4th Cav.; H. F. Walls, Corp., D, 9th Cav.; W. N. Ray, Sergt., H, 8th Cav.; J. B. Vancuren, Pvt., F, 8th Cav.; M. Bernhard, Sergt., D, 6th Cav.; A. Brockman, Sergt., B, 8th Cav.; C. Pfeifer, Corp., E, 8th Cav. At Fort Wingate, N. Mex., for the Departments of Colorado, Texas and California: J. R. Lindsay, Pvt., B, 7th Cav.; H. Bennett, Corp., B, 5th Cav.; C. Schmidt, Pvt., A, 1st Cav.; D. E. Marcy, Trpdr., C, 4th Cav.; G. M. Horner, Farr., H, 7th Cav.; C. A. Morris, Sergt., K, 5th Cav.; C. Abel, Sergt., I, 1st Cav.; V. Buckries, Sergt., G, 7th Cav.; M. O'Keefe, Sergt., K, 2d Cav.; M. Ford, Pvt., B, 2d Cav. Table II gives a comparison of the annual infantry competitions for 1897. The average per competitor of the first ten is as follows: East, 559.9; Dakota, 538.6; Platte, 498.3; Missouri, 494.2; Texas, 513.9; Columbia and California, 549.9; Colorado, 562.4. Average for the whole, 530.5. Table III is a comparison of the cavalry competition for 1897. The totals for the Departments were as follows: East and Missouri, 32 competitors, total 5,332; highest total score, 558. Dakota, Platte and Columbia, 36 competitors, total score 5,687; highest total score 612. Colorado, California, Texas, 33 competitors, total score 5,103; highest total score 535. Average for the Army 5,375. Full particulars of the competitions were in the "Journal" at the time. Table IV, names, etc., of marksmen transferred to the Distinguished Class for the year 1897: Carl Schmidt, B, 1st Cav., B. M. S. M.; J. R. Lindsay, B, 7th Cav., B. M. S. M. G. M.; A. J. Cummins, F, 10th Inf., B. M. S. M.; W. Donald, A, 11th Inf., B. M. S. M.; G. Bevilacqua, 12th Inf., B. M. S. M.; Timmins, D, 13th Inf., B. M. S. M.; Jas. Brennan, G, 20th Inf., B. M. S. M.; W. J. Davis, A, 25th Inf., S. M. G. M. B. M.

#### ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

Corp. J. Simpson has been promoted Sergeant and Private T. O. Brownfield appointed Corporal in Troop B.

Sergt. J. H. Dopman, C, and Corp. W. J. Walker, A, 9th Inf., are detailed for duty in connection with drilling recruits. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 17.)

Garrison C. M., St. Francis Barracks. Detail: Capt. F. J. Ives, Lieuts. A. Todd, G. W. Van Deusen and J. V. White. (St. Francis Barracks, Nov. 16.)

#### ARMY FIRE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The attention of officers who are members of the Army Co-Operative Fire Association is called to the proposed amendment offered to Section 2, Article III, of the constitution of the association, copies of which proposed amendment have just been sent out to members. It is to be sincerely hoped that the amendment will be voted down. Why, simply because a member's effects happen to be in two different places, they should not be protected to the full amount of the benefit obtaining to his class, is hard to see. We pay our assessments according to the class we are in and should receive our benefits accordingly, so long as our effects are within limits prescribed by Section 1, Article IV. That our chance of a loss by fire is doubled by having our effects at two posts instead of one, is true, but our chance of a large loss is likewise diminished. It is frequently unavoidable that our effects are somewhat scattered, and it would be imposing a penalty to deprive us of the benefit which we have been literally purchasing, in paying our assessments. The primary object of the association is to afford relief to members suffering loss by fire, and let us not, in any measure defeat this object by voting for the proposed amendment.

A MEMBER.

The amendment referred to proposes to add to Section 2, Article III, the following: "After the section as it now reads to be added: 'And provided further, That when a member has property at two or more protected stations, the maximum amount to be paid for a loss at any station, shall be in ratio to his total benefit, as the value of his personal property thereat is to the total value of his personal property under protection at all stations.'"

An investigation will be conducted by order of Brig. Gen. W. M. Graham, commanding the Department of Texas, to inquire into the circumstances of the recent loss of the package containing the pay of the Hospital Corps men at Fort Brown, said to have been sealed by Maj. J. L. Bullis, Paymaster, in the presence of Chief Paymaster Maj. F. S. Dodge, of the Department of Texas, and delivered to the express company with the rest of the packages intended for Fort Brown. On the arrival of the packages at the post the Hospital Corps package was missing and no trace of it has yet been found. It is believed that losses of this kind and the consequent inconveniences will be prevented by the return to the old system of paying the troops, orders to revive which are now in preparation at the War Department.

The Midvale Steel Works are reported to have been working day and night and Sundays on a hurried order for new guns for the Government. The Southwark Foundry, in Philadelphia, has shown equal activity in completing its contract for ten 10-inch disappearing gun carriages and ten 12-inch mortar carriages. At Sandy Hook on Thursday of last week a 12-inch gun, mounted on a Buffington disappearing carriage, was put to the test in a driving storm. It fired ten rounds in 16 minutes 57 seconds, which is certainly satisfactory work for such a gun.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Military Academy, West Point: Walter M. Diens, alternate, Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Leo E. Schellberg, alternate, Sublimity, 1st District, Oregon; Roger D. Gough, Boonville, 1st District, Indiana; Troup Miller, Macon, 6th District, Georgia; Olin C. Aleasure, La Harpe, 15th District, Illinois; Robert C. Davis, alternate, Rushville, 15th District, Illinois; Geo. R. Cutting, Buffalo, 33d District, New York.

The Secretary of War has granted a license to the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to erect a signal tower on Sandy Hook reservation and to open communication to Highland Beach and Coney Island by telegraph and cable.



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The first session of the Officers' Lyceum at Fort Leavenworth was held Nov. 3, and a paper was read by Capt. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., on "The Army and Government and Its Uses." The paper was full of interesting facts, and received high commendation from Maj. Gen. Brooke, who was present, and who took the occasion to compliment the commanding officer, and the officers and men serving under him for the highly satisfactory state in which he found the post, and the excellent condition of the troops.

Much hostility to our Army is expressed by certain classes of religious people, clergy and laity alike. At times, however, they, inadvertently, perhaps, commend armed force for the exercise of one of its functions—the civilization of savages. The following is from a leading non-sectarian religious paper: "The intolerable deeds of the Kings of Benin and Nupé, in the British Niger sphere of influence, were punished early in the present year by British troops, and these countries practically occupied as British territories. The effects were immediate and extraordinary. Peace and security are assured, and a rapidly increasing trade has sprung up. In the city of Benin, known as the Bloody Place, where members of an English commercial deputation were massacred and where crucifixion trees and execution pits made ghastly spectacles, there is now a regular government under English oversight, with postal service and other tokens of civilization. Instead of the horrible en-

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ertainments furnished by the wholesale executions, golf  
links have been established." It may be that it was the  
establishment of golf links which has reconciled the  
brethren or that war was excused because it was the  
British army which made the war.

A beautiful volume, which will make a charming  
Christmas book, for boys and girls, comes from the press  
of the Century Company. It is called "The Century Book  
of the American Revolution," is issued "under the auspi-  
ces of the Empire State Society of the American Revolu-  
tion," and is the story of the pilgrimage of a party of  
young people to the battlefields of the American Revolu-  
tion. With its 200 fine illustrations and its pages of  
animated historic description and narrative by Elbridge  
S. Brooks, the book will go straight to the children's  
hearts and accomplish its object of entertaining them  
and filling them with the glow of patriotism. Chauncey  
M. Depew, who is president of the branch of the Sons of  
the American Revolution, which fathers the  
book, writes an approving introduction to it,  
but even without the added value of his  
commendation, the handsome volume would win its way  
to an honored place in the children's library of patriotic  
literature. Where there is so much "yellow" literature  
tempting the young it is well to furnish them with the  
healthy mental stimulus contained in patriotic volumes  
of this type.

Speaking of Church's "Life of Grant" the New York  
"Evangelist" says: "At first thought it would seem that  
with histories, memoirs, lives and reminiscences the sub-  
ject had been exhausted, but that idea will be dispelled  
by the first glance at Col. Church's remarkable book. Not  
only does the Colonel write on new lines of observation  
and thought, but he tells almost a new story. Incidents  
never before told, or narrated with new fullness of detail

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tender skin  
of infants and  
children should  
come in contact  
with only the  
purest of  
soaps  
**SOAP**

crowd the pages, while the coloring given them by a  
master hand is most delightful. The very title of the  
book suggests a mine of information and unfailing in-  
terest. The author so well known as the chief editor  
of the N. Y. "Army and Navy Journal," which has been  
the principal organ of Army and Navy news since early  
in the Rebellion, has had unusual opportunities to acquire  
official and reliable information relative to military per-  
sonages and affairs. He is a careful student of our na-  
tion's history and a most conscientious and accomplished  
writer. The obvious pains he has taken to present the  
absolute facts; his fidelity to the truth as evidenced by  
official documents, some of which have not heretofore  
been published, are most remarkable. Then his style  
is so graceful and engaging that his story reads like a  
romance glowing with emotions that hold the interest  
and stir the heart. The best test of a book is to open  
it at random and read both ways. If you like it, you will  
go back by and by to the beginning. You can open Col.  
Church's book at any page and find something intensely  
interesting—something that you did not know about, or  
if you did, it has a new light on it and you read on and  
on with a fresh interest in Grant and his wonderful ca-  
reer. There is no attempt at humor, no incident to ex-  
cite laughter, but the narrative proceeds with the same  
stately measure that characterizes that other military  
classic, Napier's Peninsular War—wherein the incidents  
supply the poetry and the reader the romance. It is won-  
derful how much Col. Church has concentrated in the  
456 pages of his attractive volume. There are no words  
wasted in descriptions, nor is there any of that provoking  
brevity which might cause the reader to re-peruse a para-  
graph to get at the meaning. The book, in short, is a  
biography and a history—and a story for young and old  
alike, of that grand and simple man whose whole life  
made applicable in the highest degree to him—his maxim  
—the maxim of a man wrought in a heroic mold. "Stand  
fast—Craig Elachie."

A proposition will probably be submitted to the Navy  
Department shortly by a Brooklyn firm, contemplating  
the subsidizing of a steel floating dry dock, which will  
be erected by the firm near Brooklyn, N. Y. A member  
of the firm has been negotiating with a representative of  
Clark & Stanworth, the dock builders of England, in  
regard to the construction of such a dock. According to  
reports regarding the floating dock for Brooklyn, it is  
proposed to make it large enough to accommodate the  
heaviest battleship of the Navy and also to take in ocean  
liners. It would not be possible for the Navy Depart-  
ment to grant a subsidy for a dock without express per-  
mission from Congress, but there is reason to believe  
that a proposition of this character would be considered  
by the Department, with a view to submitting a recom-  
mendation on the subject to Congress. It is understood  
that Secretary Long will not recommend in his forth-  
coming report a dock for New York, his purpose being  
to advocate that the stationary docks there be length-  
ened and widened.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army,  
in his recent annual report says: "The most notable  
advance is in the development of the combined telegraph  
and telephone apparatus devised by Capt. James Allen,  
Signal Corps, which is distinctly superior to any pre-  
viously constructed, and admirably answers all require-  
ments. An operator can easily carry a combination tele-  
gram and telephone office, and while one soldier tele-  
graphs a message, another may, over the same wire,  
talk telephonically with another station, the distant re-  
ceiving operators hearing only their own message. The  
outfit weighs but sixteen pounds, including battery, and  
has been rigidly tested up to a distance of more than 600  
miles, and is a pronounced success in its various capaci-  
ties as a 'buzz' Morse, telephonic and phonoplex instru-  
ment."



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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## To Advertisers.

The "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," established in 1863, during the Civil War, is the best known and most widely distributed of Service periodicals, and is the only one containing a special department for the National Guard. It contains over fifty per cent. more reading matter than any other, and an examination will show that it is incomparably the best Service paper in this country.

To its subscription list have been added at various times the subscription lists of the "Army and Navy Gazette," and the "United Service" Magazine, of Philadelphia, and the "Army and Navy Gazette," of Washington. The circulation of the "Journal," always larger than that of any other American paper of its class, has been steadily growing of late years, and now exceeds the combined circulation of all other Service Periodicals in the United States. It reaches a valuable class of readers scattered over the world and not accessible through other mediums.

The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

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## SOME RECENT FICTION.

William Henry Shelton makes good use of his experience as a volunteer officer during the Civil War in a story published by the Century Co., entitled "The Last Three Soldiers." The three are members of the Signal Corps stationed on an almost inaccessible mountain-top in the South. Their companions at the next signal station are captured by the Confederates, who send false messages stating that Sherman has fallen in battle, and that the Confederacy has triumphed. The soldiers are intensely loyal, and sooner than submit to the supposed conquerors, they determined to remain in hiding in their mountain retreat. The approaches are destroyed, and they take up their Crusoe life, which is full of adventures. Finally, after several years of this lonely life, they are forced by starvation to summon help and for the first time learn the result of the war. Mr. Shelton has made an interesting story, and twenty-seven illustrations by B. West Clinedinst add to the interest of the volume.

In her work entitled "Up the Matterhorn in a Boat," published by the Century Company, Miss Marion Manville Pope has made the most of her queer conceit of a voyage to the top of the Matterhorn in a flying machine invented by one of her characters, whose voyage through the clouds with a friend, and a dog of original characteristics, is full of adventure. The party descend into a crevasse in the mountain, where they are joined by an Englishman who tumbles over the precipice and lands among the ballooning party, bringing all his pronounced national characteristics with him, including a cool courage, and a generous self-forgetfulness in a moment of critical danger, which is only equalled by that of the Yankees. Out of simple material Miss Pope has constructed an entertaining extravaganza which will well repay reading.

"The Express Messenger and Other Tales of the Rail" is the title of a volume of graphic stories of life on the rail by Cy. Warman, that vigorous novelist of the railway who rivals Mr. Kipling in his ability to draw pictures of railway life in the form of fictitious narrative. Mr. Warman is an engineer and is, we believe, now employed as such on the Croton Water Works at High Bridge. From Charles Scribner's Sons, who publish this volume, we also receive "The Last Cruise of the Mohawk; a Boy's Adventure in the Navy in the War of the Rebellion." The mention of its author, W. J. Henderson, is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the story. It is handsomely illustrated by Harry Edwards. Tales of adventure by sea are a well spring of delight to the healthy-minded boy, and few authors understand better than Mr. Henderson the taste of youthful readers.

From the American Publishers' Corporation we receive "Von Hoff, or the New Faust," by Alfred Smythe. It is

the story of "She" in another form, its hero being a scientific physician who discovers the secret of immortality for the body, but in the end repents his discovery, destroys his elixir and in an instant is changed from youth to old age and accepts the inevitable death which follows. "In God's Country," from the same publishers, is a Southern romance by Dora Higbee. It comes to us with an enthusiastic indorsement by the gallant Henry Watterson, who has been lifted by it "above the commonplace of our uninspired life into the atmosphere of the idyllic."

F. Tennyson Neely publishes a Kentucky story, "Smoking Flax," by Hallie Ermine Rives, who uses the medium of romance to present a justification for an appeal from the law to Judge Lynch. From the same publishers we have several paper-covered novels, "An Army Wife," by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A.; "The Heart of It; a Romance of East and West," by William Osborn Stoddard; "Urania," translated from the French Camille Flammarin, "Isidra, the Patriot Daughter of Mexico," "A Mountain of Gold," by Willis Steel, and "Lunar Caustic," original stories, by Charles H. Robinson. He also publishes "The Dreamers and Other Poems," by Edward S. Van Zile.

Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, publish a second edition of frontier sketches by Alfred Henry Lewis (Dan Quin) under the title of "Wolfville," with illustrations by Frederick Remington. Also a second edition of a volume of short stories by W. W. Jacobs, entitled "Many Carcasses." They are as their title indicates, all tales of the adventures of skippers afloat and ashore.

Upon the recommendation of Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Secretary Long has decided to assign the Lancaster, recently returned from the South Atlantic station to duty as a gunnery ship in connection with the Amphitrite. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn will hasten the necessary repairs on the Lancaster recommended by the Board of Survey, and upon their completion, probably in about two months, a new detail of officers will be assigned to her. The Lancaster's battery consists of ten 5-inch rapid firing guns, two 5-inch breech loading rifles, two 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and two 37-millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannon. The Amphitrite's main battery consists of two 6-pounder and two 3-pounder rapid fire guns, and two 37-millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannon. Consequently the classes on board both ships can be trained with practically all calibers of guns. In addition to the assignment of the Lancaster to gunnery instruction duty, Secretary Long will increase the gunnery class at the Washington Navy Yard, and has under consideration certain changes in the course of instruction recommended by Comdr. F. W. Dickens, as a result of his recent inspection of this gunnery class. The class is now composed of 34 members, all of whom are apprentices, former apprentices and continuous service men. It is proposed to increase this class to about 75 men. At present the class receives usually 17 weeks' instruction at the Washington Navy Yard, after which the men go to Newport to be instructed in the use of torpedoes. At the conclusion of the course they receive the rank of gunners' mates and are assigned to ships in commission.

Brig. Gen. D. W. Flager, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, will, through the Secretary of War, ask Congress for not less than \$100,000 for the extension of the facilities at Rock Island Arsenal for the manufacture of disappearing carriages for field and siege guns. Gen. Flager returned a few days ago from Rock Island, where he made a thorough inspection of the existing plant, with a view to introducing the additional machinery required for the contemplated increase of the ordnance output. He believes that there should be constantly on hand ordnance sufficient to equip an Army of 500,000 men, and, if the desired appropriation for Rock Island Arsenal is granted, he expects to be able to turn out at least 125 gun carriages per year. There already exists at Rock Island a building large enough for the plant proposed, and only about one-third of the machinery will be in constant operation, and the remainder will be always ready to rapidly increase the ordnance supply in time of war. The 125 carriages which it is proposed to manufacture yearly do not, of course, represent the same number of guns, as with each group of six field guns it is necessary to supply carriages for nine caissons, and a battery wagon and forge. Rock Island will continue to be the only depot for the manufacture of ordnance equipments, such as harnesses and appurtenances for the cavalry and artillery, infantry haversacks, etc., and all kinds of target materials.

The use of the Dum-dum bullet by the English in their warfare against the Indian and African border tribes is causing most unfavorable comment in military circles. The Dum-dum bullet is the name given by the Indian soldier to the new projectile for the Lee-Metford rifle, specially prepared for use in India. As experience in Chitral has shown, the original nicked Lee-Metford bullet made a clean cut hole in the human target. The person hit, when no bones were touched, did not notice that he was wounded and could remain in the fight for some time. A few officers of the Dum-dum factory were called upon to supply a remedy, which they have done. The nickel jacket of the Lee-Metford bullet is ripped up along its length, leaving the head whole. On the impact of the new bullet, the nickel stripe and the lead spreads out like a round fan and naturally causes a dreadful wound, and the person hit is immediately knocked down. Technically, the employment of this bullet is not a vio-

lation of the convention of St. Petersburg, of 1868, which prohibited the use of explosive bullets in small arms, because the bullet is not burst by an explosive substance within it. Nevertheless, it is generally held that the letter of the St. Petersburg compact is being violated and that the attention of the countries which signed it should be called to the fact. The English have not yet issued the Dum-dum bullet for the use of the home troops.

We observe that Col. Geo. Armand Furse, C. B., in his work entitled "Military Expeditions Beyond the Seas," second volume, makes this statement in his article on McClellan's Peninsula expedition of 1862: "It is said that the cost of transporting the Army of the Potomac to Virginia, in the spring of 1862, was over \$50,000,000." This is a greatly exaggerated estimate. The cost of chartering the vessels, fitting them out for transportation purposes, including arrangements for horses, water casks and fuel, and the cost of running the vessels for the one month covered by their charters, was about \$1,370,000. This was the only extra expense incurred by the Government for this expedition, in addition to the usual charges for maintaining the troops on a war footing. As the cost of forage for the animals transported is included in the sum named, the estimate of Col. Furse is forty times the amount actually expended. We make this statement on the authority of the officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who was detailed to the duty of chartering and fitting out the vessels under the direction of Hon. John W. Tucker, the Assistant Secretary of War.

Capt. Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, of the Navy, is considering the advisability of issuing jovite to the naval service to take the place of gunpowder, now used in loading shells. The safety of the new high explosive has been practically established by recent tests of the Ordnance Department. Comdr. A. R. Cowden, inspector in charge at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, has filed a report on experiments with jovite fired in two 10-inch armor piercing projectiles. The first shell was given a sufficient velocity to send it through the plate, an explosion occurring after passing through. In the case of the other projectile the explosion occurred immediately after penetration, wrecking the target and scattering the fragments in all directions. For the tests at Indian Head, molds of jovite were cast in an ordinary iron vessel and were then rammed in the space in the interior of the armor piercing projectiles fired. Capt. O'Neil expects to make some further tests which will be final and then the explosive will be issued to the service.

The United States Infantry Society, at Fort Leavenworth, has selected for a prize essay, "The Infantry of Our Regular Army; Its History, Possibilities and Necessities." Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Gen. S. A. Holabird, retired, and Col. F. V. Greene, New York National Guard, have been constituted the board of award. The society offers annually \$100 and a gold medal for the best essay upon any subject selected by it. At a recent meeting the following additional officers were elected: Executive council, Capt. Green, 20th Inf., and Lieut. Muir, 2d, and Sorley, 16th Inf.; department vice-presidents, California, Capt. Hardin, 7th; Colorado, Maj. Gilbreath, 11th; Columbia, Col. Coates, 16th; Dakota, Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th; East, Capt. Fornance, 13th; Texas, Capt. Goodale, 23d; and Platte, Capt. Mosher, 22d Inf.

The new regulations for the government of the U. S. Engineer School at Willets Point, to which we referred last week, are terse, but cover a good deal of ground. There are to be three departments: Military Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering, and it is provided that subject to the exigencies of the service, the regular tour of duty of members of the Academic and Battalion Staffs shall be not less than three years, and that all graduates of the Military Academy, assigned to the Corps of Engineers, shall be ordered to duty at the school, commencing one year after the expiration of their graduating leave, or at such other date as the interests of the service may require, and continuing not less than two years.

It is probable that the helmet now in use in the Army will be one of the first articles of uniform the style of which will be changed according to the propositions now under consideration at the War Department. Nothing definite, however, has yet been decided on. The Quartermaster General recently examined a number of helmets made of bamboo similar to those in use by the English army in India, but was not favorably impressed with them.

"The work of arming our seacoasts is progressing with greater rapidity than ever before." This statement is made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in its annual report which was submitted to and approved by Secretary Alger during the week. "Types of nearly every engine and appliance of war for our service are adopted and we have but to procure them to complete our defensive system. There is much left to do."

In his annual report Secretary Long will recommend the construction of four new dry docks, one each at Boston, Portsmouth (N. H.), Algiers (La.), and Mare Island, and the widening of the docks at New York, League Island and Norfolk. Although the Secretary has been opposed to recommending new ships until additional dry dock facilities are provided for, he will probably recommend the construction of two new battleships and six torpedo boats.



## NAVAL ACADEMY LETTER.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 18, 1897.

The football game with the University of Virginia on Saturday, Nov. 13, was not as good as had been expected. Though the weather was favorable for a good game, there was much fumbling on both sides. Neither side scored in the first half, though the ball was very near the Virginia goal several times. At one time a touchdown seemed imminent, after a forty-yard run by Fowler, but Umpire Flint called the ball back and gave it to Virginia on holding.

In the second half, the cadets had the wind, and both teams began work with a vim. After changing hands several times, the ball was worked steadily down to the Virginia goal, where Halligan carried it over the line. Taussig failed at a goal. Twice after this the Virginia team made yards against the cadets, and finally, just before the close of the game, carried the ball around the right end with a wonderful interference and made a sixty-yard run, which was finally stopped by Wade, who threw himself in front of the interference. Time was called before they could line up again. Score—Navy, 4; Virginia, 0.

The captain of the football team says that it was very hard to keep the team up to the pitch in the second half. This was due to the fact that a few hours before the game, a very hard drill at battalion of infantry was gone through on the same grounds, much of the drill being exercise in double time. Captain White refused to excuse the members of the team from drill, and, as a result, they were not in fit condition to play in the short time that they had to get their dinner and hasten to the field.

On Wednesday, the 17th, a game with the University of Maryland was played. The Marylanders' offensive was better than the defensive. The game was characterized by long runs by Fowler, Powell and Graham. It was a clean game, with little fumbling. Taussig kicked five out of seven goals. Score—Navy, 38; Maryland, 0.

On Saturday, Nov. 13, the second of the series of winter hops was given in the armory. Mrs. Thomas and Cadet Pinney received. The hop was very enjoyable, though the floor was not as good as usual.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 21, 1897.

There is very little naval news, in fact, there is not a great deal to write about at present anyway; only one little gunboat in harbor, and Yokohama without men-of-war is a very quiet place, for most of the places where "Jack" is entertained are closed up, and the proprietor, in many cases, goes to work as a longshoreman, as most of the saloon keepers here, particularly in "Blood Town," are ex-man-of-war's men, and understand this work (as a rule) much better than mixing drinks (for others).

The Olympia is at Woo-sung, while the Admiral with the Monocacy as flagship, is up the Yang-tse-kiang, at Chinkiang. The Olympia is expected to return to Yokohama by Christmas.

The Boston has gone to Chemulpo again, and will probably put in another winter there. At one time ships were sent to Korea for punishment, as Chemulpo is a miserable place to be at any time, especially in winter, not only cold, but for days it is impossible to lower a boat, and in consequence all communication with shore is out of the question. As the Boston has behaved all right since being on the station, to be sent to Korea for another winter looks to some, who were out here before, like a case of "squaring yards." However, some ship had to go there, why not the Boston?

The Petrel is at Shanghai, and the Machias is at Nagasaki, where she expects to remain until ordered home.

The Yorktown arrived here on Sept. 28, and left for San Francisco on Oct. 2. She was some 50 men short. She took about all of the short timers and those who were to be discharged for disability, also those who are going to Mare Island Hospital for further treatment. She was so short-handed that only seven men as an escort could be spared to attend the funeral of Magnus Larson, late 1st class fireman, U. S. N., who was buried on Sept. 29, no firing party, and "Japanese coolies as bearers." The Rev. J. L. Dearing officiated as Chaplain.

Boatswain D. F. Hennessey, U. S. N., leaves here to-day on the O. & O. steamship Coptic for San Francisco. He is going home for a few months on sick leave. He has not been in good health for some time, and it is thought that a change of climate will help him greatly. Boatswain Hennessey is well thought of by all on board the Olympia, and all wish him a pleasant trip, and hope that he will in a very short time be restored to perfect health. In the absence of the Boatswain, his duty will be carried out by Chief Boatswain's Mate P. Murray, who is second to none in this line. How would Pat look as a Boatswain? He is a good "square man," and would do honor to the place. J. S. L.

## NAVAL CADETS PLAY FOOTBALL.

A stubborn and interesting game of football was played at Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 13 between a team composed of nearly all Naval cadets from vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, in port at New York, and the Elizabeth Athletic Club. The teams battled for two twenty-minute halves, neither side being able to score. The Navy men were crippled by the absence of many of their regular team, but they put up a stiff game and had the ball most of the time in Elizabeth's territory. The first half ended with the ball on Elizabeth's seven-yard line.

The Navy men excelled in tackling, in running and in punting and passing the ball, and, although they were mostly little fellows, they successfully bucked the giants on the Elizabeth team. The line-up was as follows:

E. A. C.	Positions.	White Squadron.
English	Left End	McCarthy
Dougherty	Left Tackle	Castleman
Lawlor	Left Guard	O'Hara
Oglesby	Center	Marshall
Smith	Right Guard	Schaaf
Chandler	Right Tackle	Graham
Allen	Right End	Craven
Stillman	Quarter Back	Mustin
Knapp	Left Half Back	Henry
Cobb	Right Half Back	Richardson
Bird	Full Back	Collins
Referee—M. W. Pope, Princeton.	Umpire—A. W. Knapp, Rutgers.	Linesmen—Lieut. Grant, U. S. N., and J. H. Gray.

The retirement of Lieut. Col. J. Jackson, 1st Cav., on Nov. 21, promotes Maj. Charles D. Viele, 1st Cav., to Lieut. Col.; Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav., to Major; 1st Lieut. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav., to Capt.; 2d Lieut. G. P. White, 3d Cav., to 1st Lieutenant; and Addl. 2d Lieut. James N. Munroe, 1st Cav., to 2d Lieutenant, 3d Cav.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, has been in New York this week attending the meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Capt. M. M. Brewer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., stationed at Fort Keogh, is enrolled as a student for the complete course of the Army Medical School during the current session. A number of officers of the Medical Department stationed in and near Washington, are availing themselves of the advantages of the course as far as practicable in connection with their regular duties.

The Army Medical Journal Club is a flourishing organization at Washington, the membership of which is composed of the professors and students of the Army Medical School, and many medical officers resident in Washington. Meetings are held on alternate Fridays, at which articles from medical journals in all languages are read and discussed.

2d Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav., has been appointed by the President to be Military Attaché at the United States Legation at the City of Mexico. Lieut. Clayton's father, Powell Clayton, is the United States Minister to the Republic of Mexico. The young man is an officer of ability and promise and his many friends in the service will congratulate him on the honor that he has received.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. Thomas Snowden, of the Dolphin; Asst. Engr. Walter Ball, of the New York; P. A. Paym. H. R. Sullivan, of the Wilmington; P. A. Paym. George W. Simpson, of the Terror; Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, Inspector 8th Lighthouse District; Ensign A. B. Hoff, waiting orders; Ensign John Rufus Edie, of the New York.

Nearly all the examination papers of the thirty-seven candidates for the grade of Acting Hospital Steward in the Army Hospital Corps have been returned to the Surgeon General's Office at the War Department. The results of the examinations will be announced in a few days. Examination papers will be sent out on Dec. 1 to applicants for promotion to the grade of Hospital Steward. There are new four vacancies in this grade and two or three more will probably occur before spring.

The following are among the officers of the Army who registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkpatrick, 8th Cav.; Post Chaplain E. H. Fitzgerald, 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf.; Col. O. H. Ernst, C. E., Superintendent of the Military Academy; Maj. C. E. L. B. Davis, C. E.; Capt. J. A. Payne, retired; Capt. M. M. Brewer, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf.; Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. J. Pershing, 10th Cav.

Many officers of the Army question the recent conclusion arrived at by the Judge Advocate General in the case of 1st Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, 3d Art., who protested against the practice compelling an officer to travel by the route and paying for mileage for another and shorter one. The decision of the Judge Advocate General does not seem to be in accord with the principles laid down by the Comptroller of the Treasury in similar cases cited, among them the case of "Mileage for territorial legislature." (1 Comp. Dec. 209), which says: "The nearest usually traveled route," may vary according to circumstance. The words must mean the nearest route which would usually be traveled under the circumstances when the travel had to be made. In the case of Lieut. Gillette (1 Comp. Dec. 117), "it would seem proper therefore for the Quartermaster's Department to provide transportation by such route and to allow mileage accordingly if the officer actually makes the journey by such route, evidence to accompany the voucher on which payment is made to clearly establish the fact that such distance is computed by the route which for the time and occasion is the shortest usually traveled." And again in the case of a naval officer (page 119, same volume), "the travel, pay or mileage allowed an officer is adjusted upon the basis of the shortest usually traveled route." The exigencies of the service may compel the officer to travel by a longer route. When this is the case the voucher must show upon the face of it the reason why the longer route is the one traveled and the travel necessary for the good of the service, before the voucher can be paid." And still later, the Comptroller further holds (2 Comp. Dec. P. 544) "the mileage of an officer of the Army is to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route, regardless of the number of miles actually traveled, unless the orders under which he travels, or the necessities of the service (and not the mere convenience of the officer) require the use of a route longer than that usually traveled."

A number of important changes in naval commands will occur within the next few weeks. Capt. Henry B. Robeson, who is now No. 1 on the list of officers of his grade, will be promoted in February next to the grade of Commodore, in case he satisfactorily passes his examination, and before his promotion he will have to be detached from his present duty of Captain of Portsmouth Navy Yard. The Department has not yet decided where to send him upon promotion, but it is possible that he may be detailed as president of the retiring board leaving Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee to act as president of the examining board. Capt. A. H. Barker, commanding the Oregon, will be relieved next month and given shore duty and Capt. A. H. McCormick, now on duty as a member of the armor board, will succeed him. Capt. Silas Casey, commanding the New York, will also shortly be relieved and assigned to duty as commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, succeeding Commo. J. A. Howell, who will assume command of the European Squadron. Capt. F. E. Chadwick will be the successor of Capt. Casey on board the New York. It has been definitely decided to transfer Comdr. W. M. Folger from duty as inspector of the 11th Lighthouse District to duty as inspector of the 3d Lighthouse District. New York is included in the latter district, and will relieve Comdr. A. S. Snow, slated for sea service. Comdr. T. F. Jewell will be promoted in February and he is being talked of in connection with the command of the cruiser Charleston, which will be fully repaired by that time. It is possible that he may be given command of the Lancaster, which will be converted into a gunnery ship, the Department having decided to relieve Capt. Yates Stirling, now in command of that vessel. Two officers of the grade of Commander will shortly have to be relieved from duty in command of school ships. These are Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, commanding the nautical school ship Saratoga, and Comdr. J. G. Eaton, commanding the nautical school ship Enterprise. These officers have practically completed a tour of two years' service in command of these vessels, which is the limit allowed by the Department. Comdr. G. F. F. Wilde, Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, has asked to be relieved from that duty, and sent to sea in command of a man-of-war. Comdr. A. S. Snow, who will be relieved as Lighthouse Inspector, will also probably be given sea duty.

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 15.—Ensign P. N. Olmstead, detached from the Terror and ordered to the Lancaster.

Ensign W. C. Cole, detached from the Hydrographic Office, Washington, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacher, detached from the Yorktown and granted two months' leave.

Ensign Y. Stirling, Jr., detached from Albatross and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. C. B. Moore, detached from the Naval Academy, Nov. 17, and ordered to Port Royal.

Lieut. H. N. Hodges, detached from the Bureau of Equipment, Nov. 20, and ordered to the Detroit.

NOV. 16.—Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove, detached from the hospital at Mare Island, on relief, and ordered to the Oregon.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, detached from the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Surg. C. G. Herndon, detached from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and will wait orders.

Ensign R. W. McNeely, detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Annapolis, as watch and division officer.

NOV. 17.—Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign G. H. Burrage, detached from the Concord and ordered to the Wheeling.

Ensign W. C. Davidson, ordered to the Concord as watch and division officer.

Ensign T. J. Senn, detached from the Monterey, Dec. 10, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Ensign C. F. Hughes, detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Monterey.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. T. Snowden, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the Constellation.

Comdr. H. W. Lyon, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the New York Navy Yard temporarily.

Comdr. H. W. Lyon, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the New York Navy Yard, temporarily.

Ensign H. B. Smith, detached from the Constellation, Dec. 1, and ordered to the Baltimore, per steamer of Dec. 7.

NOV. 18.—The following officers are detached from the Yorktown, ordered home and granted two months' leave: P. A. Engr. J. K. Robinson, P. A. Engineer E. H. Scribner, Chief Engr. H. Webster, P. A. Surg. T. B. Bailey, Ensign G. C. Day, Lieut. H. Winslow, Comdr. C. H. Stockton.

Lieut. L. Young, detached from the Yorktown and ordered to Alert as executive.

Lieut. T. S. Phelps and Ensign A. H. Scales, detached from Alert when relieved, and on completion ordered to examination for promotion, then home, and granted two months' leave.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department has issued a "List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Atlantic Coast of the United States," corrected to June 30, 1897.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will request that Secretary Long see to it that the provisions of the Dockery act of 1894 be more strictly enforced in the Navy Department. This act provides that all accounts of a Department be approved in the Department from which they emanate before being presented to the Auditor for that Department. All executive Departments except the Navy Department observe the provisions of the act, and this Department has always neglected to do so, thereby increasing the work of the Auditor for the Navy Department.

The majority report, signed by five members of the Board of Bureau Chiefs, appointed to consider the use of unproof wood for decks of navy ships, has been transmitted to Secretary Long. The report says that experiments which have been made do not justify the continued use of the wood for deck purposes. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn proposes to make a minority report urging that the wood be used for decks. He will point out that the deck of one of the vessels now being repaired at the New York Navy Yard the wood has shown that it does not shrink, although it has been subjected to all kinds of weather.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has announced that the status of the Marine Band with regard to his duties and engagements in Washington will not be changed in any particular, but the band will hereafter not be allowed to leave the city to fill engagements which might encroach upon the field of large bands in other cities.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U. S. N., on Nov. 1, as shown by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is as follows: Battleships—Kearsarge, 47.3 per cent.; Kentucky, 46.6; Illinois, 27.3; Alabama, 29.0; Wisconsin, 23.0. Gunboats—Princeton, 91.4 per cent. Torpedo Boats—Rodgers, 85.0 per cent.; Winslow, 95.0; Rowan, 86.0; Dahlgren, 15.0; T. A. M. Craven, 15.0; Farragut, 20.0; Davis, 64.0; Fox, 50.0; Morris, 0.0; Talbot, 62.0; Gwin, 62.0; Mackenzie, 70.0; McKee, 31.0; Stringham, 0.0; Goldsborough, 0.0; Bailey, 0.0. Submarine Torpedo Boat—Plunger, 66.0 per cent.

The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, is experimenting with a new lever for turning turrets. On all the battleships and armored cruisers, with the exception of the Massachusetts, the turrets are trained by means of a floating lever, a wheel which the gunner is compelled to revolve constantly in order to turn the turret. The Massachusetts has been equipped with a direct lever, which trains the turrets as satisfactorily as the floating lever. The new lever will probably be adopted for all the Navy ships having turrets.

Work on the new ammunition cars for the Texas is proceeding satisfactorily at the Washington Navy Yard. When they are supplied to the ship, her rammers will be placed in the turrets instead of below, as at present, and this change will enable the gunners to load her guns in any position instead of only two, as is now the case.

The successful trial at sea of the U. S. gunboat Nashville, Comdr. W. Maynard, which was concluded a few days ago, is a cause for congratulation. The members of the trial board have spoken very highly of the vessel. They make favorable reports of the good qualities of the vessel and particularly her sailing qualities. With her propeller dragging under sail, she made with a wind of four degrees strength a speed of about six knots, she tacked on a breeze of three, something not expected at all of such craft, and satisfied the board that she can make more than ten knots under sail alone in a good wind. This is a combination of good cruising qualities, which has been long the aim of the construction corps.

All the Navy ships are to be supplied with rapid-fire ammunition, electric primed for immediate service. Per-



cussion primers will also be furnished in addition to a supply of screw primers.

Upon the arrival of the Yorktown at San Francisco, whether she is now bound, together with the Wheeling, she will be surveyed and will probably be placed out of commission to undergo repairs. It is proposed to send the Wheeling to Sitka, Alaska, to relieve the Marietta.

The final trials of the Wheeling and Marietta have been ordered to occur on the Pacific coast. The Wheeling is now on her way home from Honolulu.

The anti-filibustering patrol is having considerable trouble in watching the alleged filibustering steamer Dauntless. The Navy Department on Tuesday received a dispatch from the commanding officer of the Vesuvius stating that the Dauntless was at Jacksonville and a few hours later a dispatch was received from the commander of the Detroit, announcing that the Dauntless was at Key West. Department officials believe there must be two Dauntlesses.

The State Department is preparing a new edition of Naval Laws under the supervision of Mr. E. P. Hanna, chief clerk of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Navy.

Something of a controversy has arisen between Engineer-in-Chief Melville and Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn in regard to civilian inspectors of steel. The Engineer-in-Chief in a letter received by the Navy Department, has declared that Mr. Hichborn transferred civilian inspectors without his knowledge. The matter has been referred to the Chief Naval Constructor, who will make report to the Assistant Secretary and that official will settle the controversy.

H. M. S. battleship Empress of India had her rudder broken by a heavy sea and ran for shelter under the lee of Staudia Island, off Candia. The Royal Sovereign was sent to her assistance.

Naval Constr. F. T. Bowles began on Monday last filling in the coffer dam at the New York Yard, which was completed last week. The work goes on twenty-four hours a day and should be completed within a fortnight from this date.

Frank S. Manton, agent of the American Ship Windlass Co., of Providence, R. I., has written a letter to the New York Maritime Register correcting the statements made in a paragraph widely published, which asserted that the 22-inch hawser used in towing the large floating dock from England to Havana was the largest and strongest in the world. Mr. Manton contradicts this statement and points to the fact that the Bessemer Steamship Co., of Cleveland, O., have used seven of the Shaw and Spigle Patent Automatic Steam Towing Machines, carrying a 134-inch diameter steel wire hawser, each towing a barge carrying five to six thousand tons of cargo. The weight sustaining capacity of these cables is believed to be fully 7,000 tons; they weigh about 4,400 and are 690 feet long. The English hemp hawser weighed 5 tons, was the same length, and its breaking strain was 180 tons.

A newspaper dispatch from Norfolk reports that a keg of blasting powder was found in the coal-bunkers of the Amphitrite. It is supposed that it was carelessly dumped in with the coal at the mines. It is added that the agent of the Pocahontas Coal Company denies all knowledge of the affair, but does not deny that the keg was found. He is at a loss to explain it.

The work of preparing the revenue steamer Bear for her Arctic voyage, for the relief of the distressed whalers at Point Barrow, Alaska, is being pushed rapidly by Capt. Shoemaker. Capt. Tuttle the commander of the expedition expects to have the Bear ready for sea on the 23d.

Capt. Francis Tuttle, 1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis and J. H. Brown, 2d Lieut. E. P. Berthoff, C. S. Cochran, J. G. Berry, B. H. Camden and H. G. Hamlet, Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth, 1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, 2d Asst. Engr. H. K. Spencer and J. I. Bryan, have volunteered for the Arctic Relief Expedition and with a crew of fifty men will sail from Seattle on the revenue cutter Bear on the 23d inst. Every effort has been made to prepare the Bear for her northern voyage, and the officers and crew have been provided with deerskin clothing and sleeping bags in order to successfully withstand the rigors of a winter in the far North. It is expected the Bear will be absent one year.

Movements of vessels of the U. S. Navy reported on Nov. 18, were Yorktown at Mare Island, Dupont, Ericson, Porter and Cushing sailed from Charleston for Port Royal, S. C.; Lancaster at Boston and Wilmington, sailed from Norfolk for Wilmington, Del., to receive her silver service.

The ships of the North Atlantic Squadron will shortly rendezvous at Hampton Roads, which will be the base of their winter evolutions. They will cruise during the winter as far South as Savannah, Ga.

Secretary Long has received a telegram from Commo. Dewey, president of the Inspection Board, stating that the battleship Iowa returned to New York on Wednesday, having made a most successful final acceptance trial. The vessel, having met successfully all requirements will be formally accepted by the Government.

Mr. Yarrow, the well-known English shipbuilder, was in Washington during the week enjoying a friendly chat with Engineer-in-Chief G. W. Melville, P. A. Engr. W. M. McFarland and other Engineer officers on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Torpedo boats Nos. 15 and 16 for the U. S. Navy, which are to have a speed of 20 knots, were launched at the yards of the Messrs. Herreshoffs, at Bristol, R. I., Nov. 15. Their dimensions are given as follows: Length, 100 feet; beam, 12 feet, and draught, 3 feet 3 inches. They are to be fitted with two torpedo tubes 18 inches in diameter.

Advertisements for the construction of a vessel for coast survey purposes will be issued by the Navy Department in a few days. The vessel will be of 800 tons displacement and capable of steaming 8 knots an hour. She will carry a coal supply of 200 tons to enable her to steam long distances. The contract will require her completion in 15 months, and she has already been nicknamed the Klondike, because she is intended for service in surveying the coasts of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

The cruiser Marblehead has been furnished with supplies of smokeless powder for all of her guns, being the first ship of the Navy to be given complete supplies of smokeless powder.

Eighty-four vessels will soon be under construction for the French Navy. Eight of these will be squadron battleships, ten armored cruisers, one second-class squadron cruiser, one third-class squadron cruiser, four first-class squadron cruisers, two second-class station cruisers, two third-class station cruisers, one first-class aviso, ten squadron torpedo destroyers, six squadron torpedo boats, thirty-six first-class torpedo boats, one submarine boat and two gunboats. Of this number, sixty-four vessels are already in course of construction either in the Government arsenals or in private yards, and twenty are to be begun at the end of the year or during 1898. The largest battleship will have a displacement of 13,000 tons and the armored cruisers will each have a displacement of 9,500 tons.

# VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. M. S. Card. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Commo. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Commo. Geo. Dewey ordered to command per steamer of Dec. 7, from San Francisco.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted. Commo. J. A. Howell ordered to command, per steamer from New York, Dec. 5.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Colby M. Chester, senior officer. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.** (Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. Is due at Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. a.)** At Acapulco, Nov. 11. Address there.

**ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.** (Training ship.) At St. Thomas, Nov. 17; all well. Will go to Yorktown, Va. Address there.

**AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay.** Gunner vessel. Sailed Nov. 16, Norfolk for Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C.

**ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a.)** At Newport, R. I. Itinerary: Will sail with apprentices from Newport, R. I., Nov. 25; arrive Barbadoes Dec. 17, leave Dec. 17; arrive Martinique Jan. 1, leave Jan. 7; arrive St. Kitts Jan. 12, leave Feb. 1; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 6, leave Feb. 13; arrive La Guayra Feb. 22, leave March 1; arrive Curacao, March 5, leave March 12; arrive Key West March 31, leave April 7; arrive Savannah, Ga., April 14, leave April 20; arrive Charleston, S. C., April 26, leave May 2; arrive Gardiner's Bay, May 10.

**BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. a.)** (Flagship.) At Honolulu, Nov. 7. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. a.)** Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Pirce, Nov. 13. Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Beeches ordered to command.

**BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.)** Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

**BOSTON, 6 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a.)** At Chemulpo, Korea.

**BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a.)** At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will go to Hampton Roads.

**CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a.)** At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a.)** To be flagship of station. Was at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 28.

**COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.** At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

**CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker.** At Juneau, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Will sail for San Francisco when relieved by the Marietta, now en route.

**CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan** (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING** (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. Same as Dupont.

**DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a.)** At Key West, Nov. 6. Address there.

**DOLPHIN** (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will go out of commission for repairs.

**DUPONT** (torpedo boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. At Charleston, S. C., Nov. 6. Address there.

**ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.** (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

**ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.** Same as Dupont.

**ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong** (Training ship). Sailed Nov. 18, Funchal for St. Kitts; due to arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal Jan. 29, arrive home Feb. 9.

**FERN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will go to Hampton Roads.

**FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry** (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FOOTE** (torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Went on inspection cruise Nov. 18. Address New York Navy Yard.

**HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a.)** Left New York Navy Yard Nov. 18 for cruise in Long Island Sound, to test rudder. Later will go to Norfolk Navy Yard to fit out for service on the China station. Address Navy Yard, New York.

**INDEPENDENCE** (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a.)** Address Fort Monroe, Va. Address Fort Monroe.

**IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a.)** At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. See New York.

**LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling.** Sailed Nov. 15, Newport News for Boston. Address there.

**MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a.)** At Hong Kong, Nov. 15.

**MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a.)** At Fort Monroe, Nov. 17. Address there.

**MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a.)** Sailed Nov. 18, New York for Fort Monroe. Address there.

**MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds.** In Alaskan waters. Will be relieved by the Wheeling. Address San Francisco, care of Navy Pay Office.

**MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. a.)** At San Diego, Cal. To be used as a drill ship for California Naval Militia. Address San Diego, Cal.

**MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson** (n. a.) Will go to Hampton Roads. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

**MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush** (special service.) At Erie. Address Erie, Pa.

**MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.** At League Island, Pa., in reserve.

**MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whitling (p. a.)** At Mare Island. Address there.

**MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a.)** At Wo Sung, China.

**MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.)** At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse** (n. a.) At Pensacola, Nov. 12. Address Pensacola, Fla.

**NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a.)** At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley.** At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

**NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a.)** (Flagship.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will go to Hampton Roads.

**OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (n. a.)** (Flagship.) At Nagasaki, Nov. 9. Will go to Yokohama.

**OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.)** At San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office.

**PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (n. a.)** At Ningpo, Nov. 16.

**PORTER** (torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Charleston, S. C. Address there.

**PURITAN** (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a.) At New York. Address Navy Yard. Will go to Hampton Roads.

**RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. a.)** Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Beyrouth, Nov. 15.

**RICHMOND** (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

**ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Hooper** (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary** (e. a.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Smyrna, Oct. 30.

**SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins** (Penn. schoolship.) En route home from cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**STILETTO** (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

**TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a.)** At Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 17. Address there.

**TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a.)** At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there. Will go to Hampton Roads.

**VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller** (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS** (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a.) At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there. Is to be on duty on Florida coast.

**WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking.** (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WHEELING, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Sebree (p. a.)** At San Francisco, Nov. 16. Has been ordered to Sitka, Alaska. Address San Francisco, care of Navy Pay Office.

**WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd.** At Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is sitting out for service on the South Atlantic Station. Is to proceed to Wilmington, Del., Nov. 23, to receive her silver service.

**YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a.)** At San Francisco, Nov. 17. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Will go out of commission for repairs.

## FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

**ALBATROSS** (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.) Cruising in Southeastern Alaskan waters. Address Seattle, Wash.

**FISH HAWK** (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. F. Swift. At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 11.—1st Lieut. W. S. Howland, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

NOV. 12.—Capt. C. L. Hooper, directed to resume duties as superintendent of construction on the Pacific coast.

2d Lieut. C. E. Johnston, detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Dexter.

NOV. 13.—Capt. Francis Tuttle, assigned to the command of Arctic Relief Expedition.

1st Lieut. J. H. Brown and 2d Lieut. J. G. Berry, detached from the Grant and ordered to the Bear.

2d Lieut. F. J. Haake, detached from the Perry and ordered to the Grant.

2d Lieut. P. H. Uberroth, detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Grant.

1st Asst. Engr. H. W. Spear, detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Grant.

2d Lieut. P. H. Uberroth, granted thirty days' leave.

NOV. 15.—1st Lieut. H. B. West, detached from the Forward and ordered to the launch Scout.

2d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, detached from the Chase and assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector of Labor and Materials on steamer No. 6, R. C. S.

2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boekere, Jr., detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Dallas.

3d Lieut. J. C. Hooker, detached from the Bear and ordered to temporary duty on the Grant, and, on relief, to report for duty on the Perry.

3d Lieut. L. T. Cutter, detached from the Fessenden and ordered to the Rush.

Cadet Charles Satterlee, granted eight days' leave.

Cadet H. G. Fisher, granted ten days' leave.

NOV. 16.—Cadet W. A. Wiley, detached from the Fessenden and ordered to the Dallas.

Capt. H. T. Blake, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

1st Asst. Engr. L. T. Jones, granted 10 days' leave.

1st Lieut. J. C. Moore, detached from the Morrill and ordered to the Forward.

2d Lieut. C. S. Craig, detached from the launch Scout, on relief, and ordered to the Grant.

1st Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, detached from the Dallas, on relief, and ordered to the McCulloch.

2d Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis, ordered to the Dallas.

NOV. 17.—1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, ordered to the Bear.

2d Lieut. E. P. Berthoff, detached from duty as Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations and ordered to the Bear.

3d Lieut. W. E. Atlee, detached from the Woodbury and ordered to the McCulloch.

1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, O. S. Willey and Capt. S. E. Maguire, registered at the Department during the past week.



## ARTILLERY AGAINST INFANTRY.

Experiments have recently been made in Russia to ascertain the comparative effect of infantry and artillery fire. A company of fifty files was ordered to fire on two batteries represented by dummies, at distances respectively of 1,700 and 1,000 meters. At both these distances it was arranged that the infantry were to fire for three minutes, the range in each case being unknown. At the greater distance the company, in twelve volleys, fired 1,296 bullets, only six of which hit the battery, striking six dummies representing artillerymen. At the shorter distance the company fired 1,080 bullets in ten volleys, with the result that ten of the dummy gunners were struck by an aggregate of twenty bullets. A battery was then ordered to fire at the same distances at a half company, represented by 100 dummies of the height of a man, in single rank, with quarter pace intervals. At 1,700 meters (2,500 paces), the battery fired 46 shots in the three minutes, striking 90 of the dummies, with a total of 335 hits. At 1,000 meters the battery, firing 64 shots in three and a quarter minutes, struck 97 dummies, with an aggregate of 718 hits. The result of these experiments is considered to show that even at distances of 1,000 meters artillery is far from being defenceless against infantry.

## RED TAPE AND RAT TRAPS.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, London.)

Within 1,000 miles of P— was a store in which a large quantity of military clothing was kept, pending emergencies, and to keep down the rats there was a cat, for which a small subsistence allowance was drawn monthly. Retrenchment, however, was the order of the day, and the officer in charge was directed to indent for "Traps, rat, wire, iron, galvanized, Mark I., in the proportion of one to every 100 suits of clothing." In the next "changes in war material" an elaborate picture and description of the above trap appeared, and the cat was declared obsolete, and ordered to be handed over to the Commissariat Department to be sold. The number of traps, according to the above proportion, was found to be 19.3, and accordingly 20 traps were demanded. The indent came back with one trap disallowed, but by way of consolation it was stated "that fractions of a trap exceeding 5 would be considered as a whole trap." Thereupon the officer in charge of the clothing store pointed out that the odd 33 suits of clothing would be at the mercy of the rats, but without avail. The 19 traps duly arrived, and a return, Army Form, X, 1,063, was ordered to be submitted monthly.

The return in question was arranged in birdcage form, and was a masterpiece of its kind, showing at a glance the amount of clothing in store, the cubic measurements of each room, the number of traps on hand, and the number of rats caught each day. Mice were to be shown under "Remarks." The percentage of rats caught to suits of clothing and of rats to traps was to be marginally noted. As it was feared that the officer in charge of the clothing store might endeavor to take credit for mice as rats, the measurements of the animals caught were ordered to be inserted, and the officer in charge was authorized to demand "a suitable service measuring rod for the purpose." The officer in charge of the clothing store, anxious to show the keen interest he took in the matter, demanded "gauges, measuring cartridges and live shell," which would enable measurements to be taken to one-thousandth of an inch. The authorities pointed out in reply that these gauges were fitted with gun-metal screws, and intended for measuring explosive articles only, "a condition presumably not applying to rats," and that their use with articles of a non-explosive character would therefore be "highly irregular if not dangerous," and that the operation must in any case be carried out under magazine regulations with felt slippers in an isolated building 400 yards from a road. "A plan of the locality was to be submitted." An application that the term "live shell" might be extended to include live rats was rejected, and it was suggested that an ordinary two-foot rule would be sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. This was accordingly demanded, but elicited the reply that "these stores formed part of chests, tool, carpenter's," which were only allowed at stations for which carpenter's shops were authorized. A strong case was accordingly made for the erection of a carpenter's shop, which was sanctioned at a cost of some hundreds of pounds. Meanwhile the officer in charge of the store acknowledged the receipt of the traps, and requested instructions as to how they were to be set. The reply came "that the matter had been under consideration, and instructions would shortly be published." The first monthly returns showed several suits of clothing destroyed by rats.

The authorities gave evidence of the energy they have always displayed on an emergency, and a very complete pamphlet was issued within a month, in which the mining of the iron, drawing out into wire, method of galvanizing, manufacture into traps, and system of inspection, testing, and passing into the service were exhaustively dilated on and profusely illustrated. Nevertheless the second return was like the first. "Were the instructions regarding setting of traps strictly carried out?" "Yes; the clothing destroyed doubtless was part of that for which traps were disallowed" was the triumphant rejoinder. Another trap was allowed, but "it was in contemplation to make a corresponding increase to the clothing in store of 67 suits." The third return showed "rats caught, nil," and more clothing destroyed. A Mark II. trap was introduced, which differed from Mark I. in that the wire was not galvanized, and the iron was obtained in Germany. No rats were caught, and further destruction of clothing.

"None but men of superior intelligence were to be permitted to touch the traps, and a warrant officer was to be struck off duty and detailed to instruct them. A return was to be submitted monthly, showing the number of men instructed." Badges in gold and in worsted of crossed rats' tails were authorized for men who attained a certain stage of proficiency in trap-setting. Still no rats were caught, and the destruction of clothing continued. "The return showing number of men instructed was to be submitted in duplicate once a week." Even this failed to produce an improvement.

It was suddenly discovered that the trap, though officially known as "trap, rat, wire, iron, galvanized, Mark II." was in fact made of ungalvanized iron. The responsibility for this blunder could not be brought home to anyone, but after some discussion the nomenclature was amended, and "changes in war material" were ordered to be at once corrected accordingly, and a certificate furnished. The amendment was made retrospective, and past returns were ordered to be resubmitted. They were still found to be blank, and no improvement ensued. The authorities were reluctantly compelled to admit "that the traps had not answered their expectations, and that there appeared to be no fault either in the traps themselves or the setting," and inquired incidentally what

bait was used. The officer in charge of the clothing store pointed out that no allowance was made for bait in the regulations, and that he could not be expected to provide it out of his own pocket. In the end the cat was reintroduced into the service and was "to be strictly adhered to for the purpose of catching rats." The traps were ordered to be retained "for instructional purposes only."

## BETTER PAY FOR ARMY MUSICIANS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

It must have been gratifying to all Army musicians to learn from the last number of the "Army and Navy Journal" that the Secretary of War has acknowledged the necessity for the reorganization of our Army bands. The granting of the proposed increase of pay will be regarded as an act of justice. That a musician (the designation as such including the supposition, that its bearer possesses more or less professional ability and training) should be classed and recompensed equally with a recruit of the combatant branches, has seemed an incongruity on once said's part, who has always been very discriminating in all the branches of his service, and ever cautious to adapt the pay for services rendered not only to quantity, but to quality also. Your statement that a musician is paid \$10 per month applies only to pay after four years of continuous service. It is easily understood that the Army does not offer many attractions to good musicians under existing conditions. To speak candidly, we have to acknowledge, that the Army is looked upon as a sort of a "last straw" by musicians, who from whatsoever cause find themselves without employment and without resources. In order to gather together an aggregation of musicians capable of maintaining an Army military band at a moderately high musical standard, it has been a "necessity" for the Army musicians and not a "temptation" to add to their scanty pay by accepting civil engagements.

In establishing Army bands the Government has acquiesced in the opinion of other powers, who indorse martial music as a necessity at military functions and as an important educational agent. It is surprising that our Army bands have up to this time been maintained upon such an inadequate and antiquated basis, entirely unworthy of the progressiveness and liberality of the American people. The statement in your article that the proposed pay for band leaders will be \$30 per month must be a mistake. It needed courageous managers to struggle at the head of our bands under the ill-starred conditions that prevailed in the past, facing manifold difficulties, of which the "outside world" cannot have a clear conception. Their pay was well earned. But how could one-half of the present pay indemnify a first-class musician for services as band leader at the head of a larger body of well schooled musicians? With this correction, the Secretary's recommendation is reasonable and ought to be accepted.

EDWARD PREISSIG.

Musician Band, 3d U. S. Cav.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 8, 1897.

## SHERIDAN'S RECORD AT THE ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The statement with reference to Gen. Sheridan made by Prof. Agnel and published in connection with your article headed "How Sheridan Was Saved to the Army," does not seem to accord with the official report of the class of 1849, the time referred to by the Professor as that when he debated whether to draw the line of proficiency "just above or just below the name of Sheridan." He said he gave him the benefit of the doubt and he was passed.

Cadet Sheridan in the official class report was No. 32 in French. There were eight cadets in the same class and subject, who passed below him; his position was thus regarded as one of security. The lowest one proficient was No. 60; two below this were deficient. Had Prof. Agnel contemplated the action referred to of drawing the line of proficiency "just below the name of Sheridan," he failed to do so. Every cadet at West Point, who was under the tuition of this Professor knew he was noted for justice, impartiality and a high sense of duty, so he could not have regarded the eight cadets who passed in French below Sheridan successfully, more proficient than Sheridan himself; they unquestionably were graded by their merit, thereby giving Sheridan considerable latitude in position above the point of danger—"the foot of the class, or as his associates regarded it." He was never in a critical position in any of his studies.

Of the eight members below Sheridan who are referred to by our correspondent three were graduated, viz., John D. O'Connell, who served through the Civil War and died in 1867; Geo. A. Williams, who also served through the war and afterwards in the infantry, dying in 1859, while on the retired list, and Hezekiah H. Garber, who was at the foot of the class. Garber died in 1859. The nicknames given to the members of this famous class of 1853, with which Sheridan graduated, were as follows: McPherson, Mack; Craigfield, Billy; Sill, Joshua; Shunk, Bread; Boggs, Billy; W. S. Smith, Black; Schofield, Pud; Blunt, Matty; Hight, Tom; Bissell, George; Vincent, Crummies; Symonds, Sep; Bowen, John; Bell, Professor; Terrill, Bill; Burns, Jimmy; Pelouze, Pickles; Solomon, Sol; Livingston, Livy; Duryea, Dick; Chandler, Sep; Tyler, Teddy; Jenkins, Plum; Sweitzer, Siskey; White, Jim; Allston, Ben; Edson, John; Wilson, Tom; Low, Cutlas; Chambliss, Johnny; Dye, Pinky; Davidson, Jowler; Sheridan, Gilpin; Webb, Sep; Grattan, Jake; Otis, Daisy; Latimer, Rabbits; B. F. Smith, Beef; Higgins, Silas; Walker, Mud; E. C. Jones, Beatty; Chambers, Alix; Hood, Sam; J. A. Smith, Jim; Hunter, Booby; T. M. Jones, Tom; Plummer, Jimmy; McIntyre, Mack; Rich, Pug; Ross, Rubie; Craig, Bill.

We now have on the retired list of the Army the following members of the class: Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Gens. Craighill, Vincent and Wilson.

## ONE OF PERRY'S LAKE ERIE FLEET.

Buried deep in the sands at the edge of Spring Lake, near Grand Haven, Mich., lies the hull of old sloop Porcupine, which was one of Lieut. Oliver H. Perry's fleet in the battle of Lake Erie. The old boat is nearly gone. She has lain there since 1873, when she went out of service, and was beached by a gang of men who had tried to rig her up as a lumber lugger. D. M. Perry, later a United States Senator from Michigan, owned the land where the discouraged sailors flung the hull, and he left her there to work deeper and deeper into the sand. She

is just at the end of one of his docks now; but he knew the honorable part she had played, and while he lived he refused to move her.—Chicago Evening Post.

## JOHN BULL ATTEMPTS ANOTHER STEAL.

New York, Nov. 9.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

As an American citizen, proud of my country and jealous of any attempt on the part of rivals to defraud her of the slightest of her dues, I desire to enter most emphatically my protest against the assumption on the part of ever grasping England, as indicated in the following synopsis of a recent order issued by the British War Department, relative to military candidates:

"A new order of the British War Department requires that all candidates for Woolwich and Sandhurst shall in future weigh 9 stone 4 pounds (or 130 pounds in American English) at the age of eighteen. This sapient order would have excluded from the English Army the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wolseley and Gens. Lord Roberts and Evelyn Wood. It would have shut out a person by the name of Napoleon from the military service of France, and would have deprived this country of the services of both Grant and Sheridan. The British government is probably the first one that has undertaken to estimate military capacity in pounds avoirdupois."

Now, sir, I claim that any such infringement on our patent is a gross international fraud, and can easily be exposed as such by any one who is at all familiar with the results of the examination of many "candidates" before our distinguished "examining boards." When some of the brightest, most active and intelligent young fellows in the service, who were found to be thoroughly qualified physically to perform all of the duties required of enlisted men were yet reported physically disqualified to perform the duties of the 2d Lieutenants (b); in other words, it is "Belly vs. Brains," and brains go to the wall every time.

B. J. E.

## GENERAL BRECK'S REPORT.

The report presented by General Samuel Breck is his first and his last report as Adjutant General of the Army, as the inexorable law of age retirement will soon bring to a close his long, useful and honorable career as an officer on the active list of the Army. In his report, from which we made an extract last week, General Breck calls attention to the useful work done by our military attachés abroad, and also by the Military Information Division of the War Department. The work of the division is much hampered by its scant accommodations. Better facilities should be provided for it and its appropriation increased to \$60,000. This is an excellent recommendation.

On the subject of recruiting General Breck states that we are getting a class of exceptionally desirable men, the work of the year having produced excellent results, especially at the posts. Of the 8,285 men recruited 6,239 were native born and of 41,058 rejections, 2,791 were rejected because they were aliens and 2,333 for illiteracy. Seven recruiting stations have been closed during the year, but with larger opportunities for their employment the number of stations will no doubt have to be increased. The unsuccessful experiment of transforming the Indian into a soldier has finally been brought to a conclusion.

Experience suggests the necessity for amending the law authorizing college details. Colleges must now show a capacity for educating 150 pupils at the same time, and the condition should be not less than 150 actually present. The good work of officers, successively, commanding the Omaha high school cadets is steadily increasing. The high schools make an element that will embrace our greatest strength, but it is not extensively reached through institutions now having a military detail. Capable Sergeants should be detailed to instruction duty at high schools. Of the 31,828 students present in military colleges, 29,515 were capable of military duty; 15,516 were enrolled as military students and 12,221 of these ununiformed. Details at colleges, with militia, etc., cause a heavy draft on the effective strength, and the present number of such details cannot be enlarged without serious injury to the service. The artillery suffers especially, as subalterns of long service seek detail to colleges to aid in the education of their children, which their small pay and advancing years make a heavy tax on this meritorious class. The number of officers at colleges, etc., should not be increased. The service of artillery officers are much needed now in their regular duties.

The Adjutant of the Military Academy should receive the pay of a Captain, mounted, and the sword master that of 1st Lieutenant. The improvement of the library building has become a pressing need. The discipline and drill of the cadets has been maintained at a usual high standard and the health of the command decidedly better than during the preceding year.

It is recommended that no one over thirty be appointed as a chaplain and that chaplains be subject to examination by a board of chaplains and medical officers.

Grounds for minor tactical exercises and rifle ranges are needed at all cavalry and artillery posts. They should be provided for at Columbus and Washington Barracks, Forts Sam Houston and Myer; also a tract near Columbus Barracks for the instruction of the Army with the Militia of the several States in the field. He urgently recommends Congress to pass the bill adding two regiments of artillery and two companies each to the infantry. The passage of the bill increasing the artillery and adding two companies to each regiment of infantry is absolutely necessary for the care and use of seacoast defenses to meet the emergencies of the country's service.

A correspondent who called Lord Charles Beresford's attention to the reported invisibility of French torpedo craft under the search light, was informed in reply that the British authorities have recently been trying some experiments on the same subject, and found that even a large craft like a torpedo boat destroyer can, under certain conditions, elude the search light. Mr. S. H. James, the inventor of the submarine sentry and sounding machine asserts that the difficulty is due to the unwillingness of the Admiralty to examine inventions that are not brought to their attention by one of their own set. "This," says Mr. James, "shows the necessity for a department to thoroughly inquire into new inventions likely to be useful to either branch of the service. Lord Charles Beresford," he says, "has been trying for a very long period to effect this. Under the present system any new unknown invention is shelved by the War Office or Admiralty, and consequently the inventor is simply forced to take it abroad." According to Mr. James, in the summer of 1894 experiments were made by an English inventor, who covered over a boat with mirrors placed at an angle, so that notwithstanding a roll of 25 degrees, the whole was absolutely invisible at a range varying between 380 yards and 420 yards in broad daylight and bright August sunshine.



GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Secretary Long, in his annual report, will incorporate the recommendations of Lieut. Geo. M. Stoney, on the subject of a naval patrol for the waters of the Upper Yukon. Lieut. Stoney has had many years' experience in Bering Sea patrol duty and on Alaskan surveys, and has communicated in a long letter to the Secretary, important suggestions as to a feasible plan to prevent rampant civil disorder in the Yukon country on the reopening of navigation next spring. Lieut. Stoney says: "The stories of the gold that is to be found in Alaska, on the Yukon River, sound more like fiction than fact; but nevertheless they have caused an unprecedented rush to that country. A most serious condition of affairs is threatened. The miners have a most excellent unwritten law based on natural justice, that they recognize among themselves, but not 30 per cent. of the people now in that country, or who will be there in the early spring, are miners. Many classes are represented. The desperate characters from cities and country, especially from the Pacific coast, who recognize no law not backed up by force, form a considerable portion of the army of goldseekers. Many others, now intelligent, law-abiding citizens, have reached or are en route to this new country with brightest hopes and most sanguine expectations, but they go without experience and consequently without food or outfit."

Their hopes will be disappointed and disappointment will lead to desperation. The need of a governing force is apparent. The Canadian mounted police will drive the desperate characters that escape them on to our territory.

"In other mining localities there is a considerable population of law-abiding citizens who will uphold the law and assist in carrying out the mandates of justice, but in the new gold country the percentage of these people is very small, and those who in other localities would render assistance, here remain passive and excuse their inaction by the first law of nature."

"To enable the United States Government to successfully cope with this threatening evil, and to furnish adequate protection to all interests, the following plan is suggested: Establish three stations on the river, on American territory, so that one will be at either limit of the disorder, and the third midway between the limits. Then the country on the river to be patrolled by a specially constructed steamer, which would cover all avenues of communication. It should be a regularly commissioned naval vessel. It should be of sufficient tonnage, and with as little draught as possible. The hull should be of steel and the upper works of wood. The former could be towed to Alaska, while the latter could be taken up in sections on the deck of the vessel towing. When the nearest point to the mouth of the Yukon River is reached the steamer can be put together. The stations on the river to be garrisoned by marines, while the steamer is manned by bluejackets."

"The expedition to be taken North on the Thetis, which is available at Mare Island. The Thetis to return to San Francisco in the fall, as she would be useless in the North. The danger of desertion can be overcome by rating the men and giving them double pay during their stay. This is absolutely necessary."

Lieut. Stoney says: "The expedition should be in charge of a naval officer, as all communication during the summer, or working season, is by boats on the river. It is an absolute impossibility to communicate except by this means. Experience in Southeastern Alaska, which is much less dependent on the water for communication than this new country, shows that the work had to be done by the Navy, the Army first trying it, but giving it up quite willingly on their own account. The Army experience in trying to relieve the Greely expedition is still fresh in our minds. The duty was purely naval, but soldiers were sent, although Mr. Lincoln, then Secretary of War, said: 'Why, that is water work; it strikes me the Navy should attend to it.' But the expedition was sent under the Army, and with what result? Absolute failure, and the loss of everything. For the station work the marines take preference to the Army, as they are accustomed to serve with the Navy and under naval officers, and have had experience in boat work, while, in comparison with the sailor, the marine is preferable, as he is accustomed to barracks duty."

"I ask for the command of the expedition. I believe myself equal to perform the arduous duty and carry out the purpose of the detail, by reason of having had many years' experience in that section in similar work. I should regard the expedition as there for the purpose of preserving the peace and enforcing the law as laid down and expounded by the properly constituted civil authorities."

"The importance of the expedition cannot be overestimated. It should leave San Francisco early enough to get into the Yukon River as soon as the ice will permit."

WEST POINT.

Lients, Crabbs, Faison and Hoffer, of West Point, acted as ushers at the wedding of Lieut. H. D. Todd and Miss Greene, which took place at noon on Thursday, Nov. 11, at Calvary Church, Philadelphia. Upon their return from their wedding trip, Lieut. and Mrs. Todd will occupy quarters No. 34 at the south end of the post.

The football game on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 13, between the cadet scrub team and the scrub eleven from Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., was played in a high northwesterly gale, which effectually thinned the ranks of spectators. The result was a victory for West Point with a score of 18 to 4.

The football team from the Carlisle Indian School, at Carlisle, Pa., visited the post on Sunday. It was hoped that a date could have been arranged between the cadets and the Indians after the regular series of games had been concluded, but nothing definite is known as to the arrangements, if any, effected.

Mrs. King, assisted by Cadet Exton, received the guests at the Cadet hop on Saturday evening. Miss Jaffreys, of New York, a guest of Miss Michie; Miss Kimberly, of Brooklyn, who has been a guest of Miss Spurgin; Miss Campbell, of Cold Spring; Miss Black, of New Castle, Del.; the Misses Noyes and Burdick, of New York, guests at the hotel, and the Misses Michie, Davis, Crauey, Spurgin and Ward, of the post, were among the number of young ladies dancing.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, spent Sunday at the post.

Relatives of Cadet Solielac and Mr. W. G. Comly, of Indianapolis, Ind., brother of Cadet Comly, 3d Class, were among visitors registered at the hotel. Gen. D. W. Flager, Ordnance, was a guest of Capt. Bruff.

Maj. G. W. Baird, Paymaster's Department, whose son is a member of the 3d Class, visited the post on Monday.

Gen. N. J. S. Dana, Mrs. Dana, Gen. and Mrs. Tid-

ball, Miss Mabel Tidball, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Potter, and Dr. Dana, were present at the committal services over the remains of Mr. Tidball, son of Gen. Tidball and brother of Cadet Tidball, of the 3d Class, which were conducted at the post cemetery by Chaplain Shipman on Monday morning.

The last football game of the season will be played on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 20, with the Brown eleven of Providence, Rhode Island.

The second of the series of officers' hops will be held on Thursday evening, Nov. 18.

ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

It is held by military and naval authorities that no fleet unassisted by a land force will ever undertake to capture a properly defended fortification. The danger is that a few swift and powerful vessels will run the batteries, and once inside the defenses will hold the great city at their mercy. To prevent such a raid every modern appliance of war should be in readiness. Torpedoes should be planted along their route. Searchlights to illuminate their course, range finders to carefully predict their positions at every instant so that no shot will be lost, and derigible torpedoes to attack them at every point should be provided. All this requires much more than guns, and it is the purpose of the Board on Ordnance and Fortification in equipping the typical artillery station at Fort Wadsworth to demonstrate how much the effectiveness of the armament can be increased by the appliances of scientific warfare.

While appreciating that the board has nothing to do with making any suggestions relative to an increase in the enlisted strength of the artillery, yet its annual report states that "our splendid guns and scientific carriages will be of no avail without a trained force to fight them and an increase in the personnel of the artillery is urgently demanded." The report states that the year's operations comprised the consideration of a great many suggestions and appliances for seacoast defense, an examination of the defenses and the machines pertaining thereto, perfecting fire control for seacoast forts, including the equipment of a typical artillery station at Fort Wadsworth, and the development of smokeless powder, torpedoes and a suitable high explosive.

The test of the 8-inch Haskell multi-charge gun was completed in February last. The gun was found unsatisfactory and no more tests will be made. The 8-inch Gatling cast steel gun is now under construction. A 10-inch Brown segmental tube wire wound gun is also under construction, the board having made an allotment of \$33,000 for this purpose. The report refers to a trial of a 5-inch Brown segmental gun, and the good results attained therefrom and thinks that those results are such as to warrant the building of the 10-inch gun. The weapon will be completed on July 1, 1898.

In regard to the 100-gun contract with the Bethlehem Company, the report states that all of the twenty-five 8-inch guns contracted for have been shipped; of the fifty 10-inch guns, fourteen have been shipped; and of the twenty-five 12-inch guns, none have been shipped. The report expresses confidence that the contract requirement as to time will be observed. The Seabury 4.72-inch failed to operate satisfactorily and was removed from Sandy Hook for alteration. It will be returned for further test. The Gordon 4.72-inch was also tried. A 5-inch rapid-fire gun, single forging, and a 5-inch rapid fire built up gun, fitted with Driggs-Schroeder mechanism, are under construction. A 6-inch rapid-fire gun under construction will take the place of the 8-inch guns in the defense of the harbors. A 3-inch 16-pounder rapid fire gun, an intermediate caliber between the 5-inch and 6-pounder, is also under construction.

The Emory 12-inch elevating carriage is under construction. A second 10-inch pneumatic carriage is now at the Proving Grounds and will be tested shortly. The 10-inch Howell counterpoise carriage will be ready for its trial in about three months. The modified 10-inch Gordon carriage has successfully passed the test, but is not considered equal to the Crozier-Buffington. The 12-inch Crozier-Buffington has proved an unqualified success.

The smokeless powder that will be selected will be a compound of nitro-glycerine and gun cotton in such proportions and of such a grade of gun cotton as to prevent an undue erosion of the bore and still give high ballistic results. The Government is making a number of interesting experiments with smokeless powders at Dover, N. J. In regard to throwing high explosives, the board states that it has adopted for certain positions the type gun 15-inch, presented by the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Co. It has been shown that these guns are capable of throwing 100 pounds of nitro-glycerine in a shell 4,800 yards, and a shell containing 500 pounds of nitro-glycerine 2,600 yards. There are batteries now established at Forts Hancock and Scott. The question of the adoption of auto-mobile torpedoes still remains unsettled. In regard to range finders, only tangible advance in this subject has been in the development of a depression range finder. An invention of a safe and effective detonator has been made by Lieut. William Pierce, of the Ordnance Department, has supplied a long sought for desideratum. The board is still experimenting with commensate. There has been established at Fort Wadsworth a typical artillery station. The board on the regulation for the seacoast artillery fire has submitted a system of regulations and tactics for fire control and direction for seacoast artillery service in accordance with the recommendations of this board.

WAR COLLEGE AND VICINITY.

Mrs. and Miss McGowan left the War College last week for Washington, en route for California, where they will spend the winter.

Commo. Kautz has taken command of the college, and Commo. Wallace left for Washington, where he will reside in the future.

The Annapolis came in on Friday to be fitted out with torpedoes, before joining the fleet.

Ensigns McCormack and Willard have been ordered to the War College for instruction.

Capt. and Mrs. Vose entertained at dinner on Tuesday. The guests were Miss Ingall, Miss Converse, and Lieut. Aultman and Mr. Rose.

Miss Ingall, of Frederick, has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Mitchell, at Fort Adams.

Mrs. Converse, wife of Comdr. Converse, entertained at cards on Thursday evening. Among those present were the Misses Taylor, Miss Vose, Messrs. Lockwood, Taylor, McKay, Porter and others. Miss Vose and Mr. Taylor won the prizes. After supper Miss Operts played several delightful selections on the piano.

Lients, Greble and Jordan went up to Boston for the Yale-Harvard game.

Miss Vose left Fort Adams on Monday for New York, where she will spend several weeks.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW MARKSMAN'S BADGE—NEW YORK.

The New York National Guard is to have a new marksman's badge, and the order for its manufacture has been already given to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., New York, who will have them ready for issue at an early date.

The new badge was designed by Col. Isaac F. Handy, Asst. Adjt. Gen., S. N. Y., and is enthusiastically endorsed by all who have seen it at General Headquarters, and will doubtless receive a very cordial reception at the hands of the lucky National Guardsman who may be so fortunate as to win one.

The new badge is of bronze, and really a very handsome affair. Aside from at once pleasing the eye—an essential feature in all badges—it has also very happily overcome all the objectionable features of the old one. The badge proper is in the form of a Maltese cross, bearing the arms of the State, supported by two graceful female figures, one symbolizing Liberty, the other Justice. They are surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel, indicative of strength and success, while within the wreath, in bold raised letters, are the words, "Small Arms Practice."

The following is an illustration of the new badge:



The cross is suspended from three bars connected by chain links. The top bar is surmounted by an eagle, and bears the word "Marksman." Beneath it there is a slide indicating the number of years. The center bar is the "Sharpshooter," and underneath it there is a similar slide for the years, while the "Expert" bar is the first one above the cross. This one also has a slide for the number of years. A special bar has also been designated for the best marksman in each company during the year. This will bear the words "Champion Marksman," and will be held by the winner only so long as he can successfully defend the title.

The old badge, while artistic and well made, lacked a distinguishing feature, making it difficult to tell, without close examination, whether the wearer was merely a marksman, a sharpshooter, or an expert. Owing to the dissatisfaction thus caused, so much pressure was brought to bear upon Gen. W. M. Kirby, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, that a new badge was decided upon.

9th NEW YORK.—COL. WM. SEWARD.

Co. B, 9th Regiment, Capt. Tompkins, gave a very successful concert and exhibition at the armory on Nov. 17, in which they were assisted by Co. K, 13th Regiment, and the 1st Battery. An audience that filled every seat in the large building was present, and evinced great interest and patience in remaining seated four hours before the dancing began. The military programme was far too long. It was scheduled to be over at 10:30, but it was midnight before the military exhibition was concluded. A very enjoyable concert by Rampone's Old Guard Band, assisted by several well-known artists, opened the programme. Then followed a review by Col. Seward, participated in by Co. B, 9th; Co. K, 13th, and the 1st Battery, a battalion drill by Co. B, 9th, and Co. K, 13th, and also a parade by the two latter commands. The exhibition from a military standpoint was not a very good one. Distances especially in the passage were faulty, being much too great; the guides also were not thoroughly up in their duties and the firings in the street riot drill were ragged. In the drills the movements were repeated, because of several errors made by one of the companies. The exhibition pleased the audience, however, and its shortcomings were natural, as there had been no previous rehearsal and men were not familiar with the commands of officers.

It was a little after 11 p. m. when the members of the 1st Battery marched on the drill floor, armed with sabers and pistols, and arrayed in the blue flannel Army shirts the men presented a most serviceable appearance. Their appearance was certainly not deceptive, the men were as lithe and active as cats and under Capt. Wendel gave a splendid exhibition. The first event was the physical saber exercise, single and double, comprising 155 movements, with musical accompaniments, and this was followed by broadsword exercise, and saber drill. It was certainly a remarkable exhibition and the uniformity of movement and time was simply perfect. The audience was fairly taken by storm, and the appearance of the battymen seemed to instill new life into the audience. An exhibition by Capt. Wendel's artillerymen of pyramid building, Grecian, Roman, Egyptian and American; earthwork and fortification scaling, including attack against fortification; repulse by infantry; retreat with wounded; final charge against fortification and repulse, concluded the military programme.

It was a fine exhibition, and demonstrated the excellent and useful instruction the men of the battery have undergone. It must also be re-



membered that the men have perfected themselves in all this work in addition to their regular routine duties, and deserve all the more credit in consequence. The officers and men of the battery believe that what is good enough for the regular Army is good enough for the 1st Battery, and they profit by the experience of the regulars whenever possible, and endeavor to go them one better. Capt. Wendel is happily surrounded by a corps of very efficient officers and non-coms., among whom are Lieuts. T. F. Schmidt, R. M. Lyman, A. W. Dingleman, A. S. Hathaway, Asst. Surg. Fuchs and 1st Sergt. Jannsen.

#### 7th NEW YORK—COL. D. APPLETON.

The 2d Company, 7th Regt., have been presented a handsome trophy for rifle shooting, in the form of a bronze, by Barbeideinne, entitled "The Dying Gladiator." This trophy was given by the widow of the late Capt. Henry S. Steele, in commemoration of his long services as a member of the 7th Regiment and as commandant of the 2d Company. The company, in turn, have presented the trophy to the 7th Regiment for open competition between teams of five, the former trophy for this important match having been finally awarded during the last shooting season.

The following are the figures of rifle practice for the 7th Regiment at Creedmoor for the season of 1897:

	Experts.	Sharp-shooters.	Marks-men.	1st Class.	Total practice.
F. S., N. C. S. . . . .	3	1	24	0	28
Co. A . . . . .	3	3	94	0	100
Co. B . . . . .	11	3	94	0	108
Co. C . . . . .	5	5	92	1	103
Co. D . . . . .	3	1	99	1	104
Co. E . . . . .	2	2	78	0	82
Co. F . . . . .	1	3	107	0	111
Co. G . . . . .	3	10	93	2	108
Co. H . . . . .	1	3	99	1	104
Co. I . . . . .	2	2	102	2	108
Co. K . . . . .	4	2	102	1	109
Hos. Corps . . . . .	0	0	4	1	5
	38	35	988	9	1,070

The duplicate and class matches were shot at the armory range, Nov. 13. The former is for teams of two men, who fire seven shots standing and seven shots prone, the team having the greatest number of comparisons, shot for shot, to be declared the winner of the first prize. There were three prizes, each divided into two equal parts. There were five prizes offered in the class match, the members being divided into five classes. Each competitor had seven shots standing and seven shots prone. The following were the prize winners in each match:

#### DUPLICATE MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. J. A. Olsen, Co. G, and Pvt. W. S. Burrell, Co. G . . . . .	5	6	11
Pvt. W. B. Cowperthwaite, Co. I, and Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B . . . . .	5	5	10
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S., and Pvt. W. N. Brown, Co. C . . . . .	5	4	9

#### CLASS MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B . . . . .	33	34	67
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, Staff . . . . .	33	32	65
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I . . . . .	32	32	64
Sergt. J. A. Olsen, Co. G . . . . .	32	31	63
Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Co. B . . . . .	32	30	62

The members of Co. G, Capt. Underwood, with some volunteers from other companies, making a total of about 150, upon the invitation of the New England Society, will take part in the monster reproduction of historical events from the year 1600 to the present time, to be given by the society at the Metropolitan Opera

House, on Thursday evening, Nov. 30. One of the scenes the company will take part in will be that representing the 7th marching down Broadway en route to the seat of war, April 19, 1861, as shown in the famous picture by Thomas Nast, who is an ex-member of Co. G. The regimental band will also take part and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., has consented to represent the veterans returning from the war.

#### OHIO.

The long-talked-of State rifle competition is now a thing of the past, but like many other good things will be the topic of conversation among Ohio Guardsmen for some time to come. The preliminary practice and regular competition commenced Tuesday, Oct. 26, and ended Thursday, Oct. 28, with the weather all that could be asked for, the range in perfect working order, and everything smooth with Capt. Andrews, 25th U. S. A., in charge which accounts for the business management and total success. The Captain is so very popular with Ohio Guardsmen that everything he undertakes to do, he finds willing hands to join him.

No State competition has been held since G. O. S. series, 1889, and strange to say said order has never been revoked, and the same Adjutant General issued both. Gen. Axline is a worker for the Guard, and the Guard to-day as a whole is proof of its Adjutant General's fitness for the place.

Every regiment in the State was represented, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th, 14th, 16th and 17th, the 2d and 16th being the only two with a full complement, with the honors very evenly divided on the practice, but easily won by the 2d at the competition, as the following table will show:

State Team	
Capt. Deming, Co. G, 2d Inf. . . . .	158
Corp. Clymer, Co. A, 8th Inf. . . . .	158
Sergt. Hawker, Co. F, 2d Inf. . . . .	154
Sergt. Simons, Co. H, 2d Inf. . . . .	154
Lieut. Zurlush, Co. A, 16th Inf. . . . .	152
Capt. N. H. Colwell, Q. M., 2d Inf. . . . .	151
Capt. Bostwick, Co. M, 14th Inf. . . . .	151
Musicien Addington, Co. A, 16th Inf. . . . .	151
Sergt. Kreiger, Co. D, 16th Inf. . . . .	150
Lieut. Barnard, Co. A, 2d Inf. . . . .	150
Pvt. Freeman, Co. K, 2d Inf. . . . .	150
Lieut. Florence, Co. M, 2d Inf. . . . .	148
Lieut. Chase, Co. B, 16th Inf. . . . .	147
Capt. Lafferty, Co. A, 2d Inf. . . . .	146
Capt. Palmer, Co. I, 14th Inf. . . . .	142

#### Supernumeraries.

Rogers, 17th Inf. . . . .	142
McMeen, 16th Inf. . . . .	141
Sergt. Maj. Smith, 2d Inf. . . . .	139
Schneller, Co. M, 14th Inf. . . . .	137
Crites, Co. M, 14th Inf. . . . .	137

The above result entitles Capt. Deming, Co. G, 2d Inf., to the Governor's badge, Capt. Colwell acting Inspector Rifle Practice, the only State Inspector of Rifle Practice on the State team; also Capt. Lafferty and Lieuts. Barnard, of Co. A, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Hawker, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Simons, Co. H, 2d Inf., and Pvt. Freeman, Co. K, 2d Inf., all on the State team, a total of seven out of a possible fifteen, with Sergt. Maj. Smith, also of the 2d, as supernumerary. Quite a victory for the 2d, and this, too, leaving out of the 2d team Bell, Hughes and Simons, Co. C; York, Craig and Rison, late of Co. D; Rudisell and Saltzman, Co. G; Roberts, Co. H, and Powell, Co. F, all crack shots and winners of many prizes. Gen. Axline and Col. Kingsley did some fine shooting, much to the delight of those present.

The following officers were in attendance and acted as range officers: Cols. Kuert and McMakin, Lieut. Cols. Bryant and Hopkins, with Maj. Davidson in charge of the six revolving targets, Lieut. Wooten in charge of telephone and statistical offices.

Col. Kuert, 2d Inf., O. N. G., under date of Nov. 1, 1897, says: "It is with a deep sense of personal bereavement that the Colonel Commanding is called upon to announce the death of their former Commanding General James C. Howe, at his home, Kenton, Ohio, on Nov. 1, 1897 at 12:15 p. m." After giving the long and honorable military career of the General Col. Kuert goes on to say: "He was educated at Kenton Public Schools. Learned the printer's trade under the first editor of the Kenton 'Republican,' General James S. Robinson. Corporation clerk '80-83. Spent one year in Cincinnati on newspaper work, returned and became city editor of the Kenton 'Republican.' This position he held for a number of years, then resigned to accept a position as assistant cashier of the First National Bank. County clerk of courts, '85-88. Chairman Republican Executive Committee, '89-91. Superintendent Kenton Lock Works, '91. General Agent Department of Justice by appointment of President McKinley, '97."

#### NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

The 1st Naval Battalion assembled on board the United States Steamship New Hampshire, Tuesday evening, November 16, the different divisions engaging in bayonet and single stick exercise, artillery and infantry drill. The inclement weather prevented evolutions on the street, as had been at first intended. Junior Boatswain's Mate Stewart Griffith has been unanimously nominated for the election to the position of Junior Ensign, this election taking place Nov. 23. 1st Petty Officer T. H. Froelich has been appointed Master-at-Arms of the Battalion. Gunner's Mate R. Meade will be appointed 1st Petty Officer and Boatswain's Mate, 1st Class Signalman A. Duane has been nominated to the position of Battalion Signal Officer, vice F. B. Anderson promoted to Brigade Staff. The presentation of the Officers' Cup will be made by Lieut. E. C. Weeks, Navigator, on Tuesday, the 23d inst. This cup is given by the officers, to that crew of the 2d Division which wins the rowing race at the annual sports. An interesting item of news, both to the 2d Division, and Battalion at large, is the engagement of Lieut. W. DeN. Dimock, one of the most popular and efficient commanding officers in the battalion.

Lieut. Barnard, commanding the 3d Division, has been granted leave of absence to enable him to go to Nicaragua with the Government Canal Commission. Seaman Hoffman, of the 3d Division, has been appointed to the petty staff as 1st Class Signalman, and Seaman Flagg has received the rating of 4th Grade Petty Officer. The 3d Division football men have joined forces with those of the other divisions in order to form a battalion team to play the North Atlantic Squadron.

The regular drill night of the 2d Division, 1st Naval Battalion was employed in drilling as infantry, at first each boat's crew going through squad drill and the manual. Later the division was drilled in company formation. An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation to the fourth crew, by Comdr. Duncan, of the Harriman Cup. This trophy is the gift of Lieut. J. A. Harriman, and is presented to the crew qualifying the largest number of sharpshooters during the season.

#### VIRGINIA NAVAL MILITIA.

Efforts are being made in Norfolk, Va., to organize another division of the 1st Battalion of Virginia Naval Militia. The new division will be known as No. 2, and is to be organized by Jan. 1 next, and if possible, Lieut. Cake desires to have the new division in shape to attend the inauguration of the Governor, which occurs on New Year's Day. Two prominent members of the Norfolk militia are interested in it and are working hard for the successful organization of the second division, and already quite a number of names have been enrolled.



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## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Ex-General B. M. Whitlock, inspector of Rifle Practice, N. G., during the administration of Governor Flower and Governor Morton, is selling his beautiful auxiliary steam yacht Hildergarde, and it is said will have built a larger steam yacht for next season. Gen. Whitlock is Rear Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The 2d Signal Corps, New York, Capt. F. T. Leigh, will give a very interesting exhibition in the art of signalling to be followed by a promenade concert at the armory on Saturday evening, Nov. 20. There will be a display of day and night signalling, an exhibition of tower building, wall scaling, etc., and a number of picturesque decorations will add to the scene. The music will be furnished by the band of the 23d Regiment.

The field music of the 23d Regiment, New York, similar to that of other organizations, has, under the recent order issued from the Adjutant General's Office, been formed as an independent body. Col. Smith has appointed 1st Sergt. Philip Case, of Co. K, a Battalion Sergeant Major.

The 12th Regiment, New York, this season has qualified 469 marksmen, 16 sharpshooters, and 21 experts, an aggregate of 506 marksmen. Co. C has decided to hold a theatrical entertainment and dance at the Central Opera House on Feb. 18 next.

The 1st Troop of Philadelphia, P. N. G., on Nov. 17 celebrated its 121st anniversary. The celebration consisted of a parade, mounted, in full dress uniform over Chestnut and Walnut streets, and the annual dinner in the armory, in the evening.

The review and reception of the 47th Regiment, to be held at its armory on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, and the athletic games of the 23d Regiment, to be held in the armory on Saturday evening, Nov. 27, as well as the guard mount and reception of the 22d Regiment, also to be held in Nov. 27, are the events interesting guardsmen in New York City and Brooklyn at the present time.

Brig. Gen. Eugene Robinson, of the Michigan State National Guard, died Oct. 28, in Detroit, after a long illness, of paralysis. He served in the volunteers in 1861, and rose from the ranks in the Michigan State Troops. As a Knight Templar he was known from one end of the country to the other as having brought Detroit Commandery, No. 1, K. T., to the forefront in Templar drill. He was Captain General of this command from 1872 to 1892.

Lieut. J. D. Benham, of Co. H, 8th New York, has resigned for business reasons, and Maj. James M. Jarvis has been unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel. He is a very competent officer and has been connected with the 8th since February, 1890. Previous to this service he was a member of the 1st Separate Troop of Cavalry and 11th Separate Company.

The choral society of Co. C, 23d Regt., New York, will hold an entertainment at the armory on Saturday evening, December 4.

The 22d Regt., New York, will hold a guard mount and reception at the armory on Saturday evening, Nov. 27.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, of the 14th Regt., New York, has appointed Capts. Mitchell, Noble, Avery, Carroll and Andrews, a committee to nominate a candidate for Major and also a committee comprising all the Captains in the regiment, to select a candidate for Colonel.

The recent action of two Governors of Southern States in promptly ordering out State troops against mobs, which prevented the lynching of prisoners, should serve as an example to some Governors of other States where lynchings are common.

It is understood a reorganization of the National Guard of New York will receive the early attention of Governor Black. In this connection would it not be wise for the Commander-in-Chief to appoint the four Brigade Commanders a board to recommend the best plan for a reorganization? It is hoped for the good of the service some board of representative officers may be chosen to consider the important matter.

Maj. Arthur L. Wagner, U. S. A., Asst. Adjt. Gen., is due in Baltimore Saturday evening, Nov. 20, to give a lecture to the officers of the Maryland militia on "Outposts."

In the 5th Regt. of Baltimore, Pvt. Wm. M. Boykin has been elected a 2d Lieutenant in Co. G. The armory has been provided with a new rifle range with 14 targets. The regiment will attend divine service on Nov. 21.

The athletic games of the 8th New York, held at the armory on Nov. 12, were the most successful in the history of the organization in every particular. The Austin Trophy offered for the company winning the greater number of points was won by Co. G.

## PRISON-MADE UNIFORMS.

Attorney General Hancock, of New York, holds that the National Guard of the State comes within the provisions of the prison-made goods act to the extent that the supplies of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, books, stationery and other articles necessary for the maintenance and equipment of the military department must be purchased from the penal institutions of the State if the same are manufactured therein. It is feared that this decision will adversely affect the interests of the Guard. If it is found possible under the law to have the uniforms and equipments for the guardsmen made in State Prison, then the law should be speedily changed. It must be remembered that a large number of the National Guard are mechanics and belong to trade unions, and no member is allowed to use prison-made clothing, and if the State persists in this course it will not only stop recruiting, but drive out a very desirable element that is now in the Guard.

There is also generally the strongest kind of a prejudice against people wearing prison-made garments, and a fixed idea that State prison work should not come in competition with honest labor. Above and beyond all this, it will cause the National Guard to become unpopular with the laboring circles, and will cause much ill-feeling.

As soon as the fact gets abroad that the National Guard are uniformed by State prison convicts, at parades held in any large city, they will be greeted by cries of "scab" uniforms from one end of the march to the other, which will hurt recruiting and tend to make men whose terms have expired ask for their discharge, taking out of the Guard a very desirable class of men, which are wanted by all old soldiers.

Aside from the sentiment against prison-made goods, it is doubtful if the proper fit and cut can be satisfactorily accomplished, and it is further doubtful if the supplies needed especially in emergencies can be procured promptly. The latter is of vital importance. The obnoxious law which was passed in 1896 compels all State institutions to certify that their purchases cannot be made in State prison, otherwise the Comptroller will not pay the bill.

The treatise by Chief Naval Constr. Hiehorn, entitled "Notes on the Speed Trials and Experience in Commission of the New Battleships," which was read at the meeting last week of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, is the subject of much favorable comment in naval circles.

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## BORN.

BETHELL.—At Denver, Colo., Oct. 30, 1897, to the wife of Mr. W. D. Bethell, Jr., a son. Mrs. Bethell is the daughter of Capt. Chas. A. Worden, 7th Inf.

NOLAN.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Nov. 8, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. J. E. Nolan, 4th U. S. Cav., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

BORDEN—WHEATLY.—At Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 17, 1897, Lieut. Thos. S. Borden, U. S. M. C., to Miss Frances Wheatly.

CASSIDY—FAGAN.—At Germantown, Pa., Nov. 4, 1897, Mr. Hugh Gilbert Cassidy to Miss Mary Dorothy Fagan, daughter of the late Captain Louis E. Fagan, U. S. M. C.

CARNAHAN—HOWARD.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1897, Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th U. S. Inf., to Miss Catharine Howard.

EWERS—BEACH.—At Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1897, Dr. William Vank Ewers, son of Lieut. Col. E. P. Ewers, 9th U. S. Inf., to Miss Amy Beach.

FULLER—MCGREGOR.—At Fort Meade, S. D., Asst. Surg. Leigh Austin Fuller, U. S. A., to Jean, daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas McGregor, 8th U. S. Cav.

HARRIMAN—HITCHCOCK.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, Nov. 17, 1897, Mr. F. C. Harriman to Miss Harriet H. Hitchcock, daughter of the late Comdr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, U. S. N.

HOWELL—KNIGHT.—At Willets Point, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1897, Lieut. Geo. P. Howell, C. E., to Miss Louisa Knight, daughter of Maj. John G. D. Knight, Co. E.

KELLER—ROSENFELD.—At Ottumwa, Iowa, Nov. 8, 1897, Lieut. Charles Keller, C. E., to Miss Frances E. Rosenfeld.

TODD—GREENE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1897, Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 3d U. S. Art., to Miss Emma N. Greene, daughter of Mr. Edward A. Greene.

## DIED.

ALLEN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1897, Dr. Harrison Allen, formerly Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

BLEECKER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1897, Mrs. Catharine A. Bleecker, aunt of Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th U. S. Cav.

HOVEY.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1897, Gen. Charles E. Hovey, a distinguished Officer of Volunteers during the War, 1861-65.

SUTTON.—At Rome, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1897, Dr. Richard E. Sutton, father of Lieut. Francis E. Sutton, U. S. Marine Corps, who was lost in the wreck at Apia, Samoa, March 15, 1889.

TIDBALL.—At Bronxville, New York, Friday morning, Nov. 12, Alfred D. Tidball, son of Gen. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., aged 25 years.

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## CONVEYANCE OF INTELLIGENCE.

The subject of developing some means of carrying intelligence more promptly between war vessels at sea and between the sea and the shore, is attracting attention in this country as well as elsewhere. Experiments in communicating electrically without a connecting wire are in progress, and they promise excellent results. France has 3,000 pigeons trained for the conveyance of messages. The use of homing pigeons has been officially recognized by the British Admiralty, and pigeon cotes have been established at the British naval ports. In Italy the use of the pigeon post has been carried to a high point of excellence, and apparently more so in connection with naval purposes than with those by land.

A very successful experiment in military telegraphy without the use of wires was made last month by a balloon detachment of the German Army on Templehof Field. The first thing to be done was to determine the electric currents and the electric condition of the air on the field. For this purpose two telegraph stations were erected, one on Templehof Field in front of the position of the balloon detachment, and the other in the village of Rixdorf, three kilometers distant in an air line. The transmission of the current was effected through the air by captive balloons at a height of 200 yards above the ground. The ground connection was made by sabres stuck in the ground and connected by wires with the instruments on tables. The current was transmitted to the balloons through balloon cables. The results of the experiment were very satisfactory, the communication between the stations being so excellent that a mistake made by the operator at Rixdorf was clearly perceived at the Templehof station. The practice will be repeated shortly at a distance of 20 kilometers.

A board was recently appointed to arrange for a complete signal service for our own coast line. The president of this board, Commander John Schouler, U. S. N., has just completed his report. It has been approved by the Navy Department and now awaits the approval of the Treasury Department. The board recommend the extension of the homing pigeon service of the Navy Department, so as to cover such points of coast as are within the control of the Treasury Department, or the Naval Militia; also the use of Very's night signals within fifteen miles. Semaphores fitted with four elements should be used instead of flags which cannot be relied upon. There already exists in the International Code of Signals with which all Life Saving Stations are either supplied or can easily be supplied a system of distant signals requiring a ball, pennant and square flag, or a three-armed semaphore.

It is believed that the means of transmission of intelligence from such stations as may be selected to the main telephone and telegraph wires either already exist or can, with the assistance of the Naval Militia, quickly be installed and afford a certain method of transmitting intelligence to headquarters. Having these systems in mind the board has so subdivided the coast that the important centers, such as naval stations or strategic points, shall be amply protected by the methods and it

submits charts marked showing points at which, in its opinion, homing pigeon cotes and semaphore apparatus should be installed and steps to be taken to instruct a sufficient number of men at each one of them in the use of these appliances, so that the system may be carried on, at least experimentally, until more specific arrangements can be made for their care and maintenance.

It is suggested that the Naval Militia can very properly take charge of all the lines of communication within their districts; keep in touch with the men and prepare plans for the rapid connection of all stations with the long distance telephone and telegraph system of the country; further, that they make such arrangements with the different telegraph companies as will enable them to keep their information up to date and be able to report all changes to the Navy Department.

It is proposed by the board to utilize the following life-saving stations for signal purposes: Machias, White Head, Me.; the Highland lights, Cape Cod, Chatham, Shinnecock, L. I.; Fire Island and the U. S. S. New Hampshire, headquarters of the 1st Battalion, New York Naval Militia. Also the stations of Barnegat, Atlantic City, Assateague, Cape Hatteras, Wilmington, Tybee Island, St. Augustine, Jupiter Inlet, Tampa Bay, Pensacola, Port Eads, Galveston, San Diego, Fort Canby and Cape Flattery.

## AUTOMATIC SMALL ARMS CONDEMNED.

Col. Bange, of the French Army, emphatically condemns the new Mauser rifle on the automatic principle. "You cannot get rid of the fact," said the Colonel, "that the rifle recoils against the shoulder at each shot, thus causing the sights to deviate. Moreover the heat generated by firing with such rapidity a rifle weighing about five kilos, and throwing a bullet of 220 grammes, with an initial velocity of 600 meters, would be so great that at the hundredth shot there would be a sensible deformation of the barrel, and the weapon would be unserviceable for good. Thus it would be necessary to have a supply of ammunition tenfold greater than could possibly be provided, and wagon loads of new rifles as well. In the regulations of all countries, infantrymen and artillerymen alike are enjoined to fire without hurry, and steadily, taking good aim, and yet it is seriously contemplated to put into their hands weapons the use of which is the absolute negation of everything hitherto deemed indispensable for correct shooting, and which, moreover, would infallibly lead to a prodigious waste of ammunition! Even as it is, the rifle of the present day admits of only too great rapidity of fire. It used to be said that a man's weight in lead had to be fired away before he was killed, but with the new Mauser rifle," added Col. Bange, "twenty times his weight would be necessary."

"There is one point about your friend Boswell, Johnson," said Napoleon. "He simply doted on you." "Say rather," retorted Johnson, "that he anec-doted on me. He reminded me somewhat of you in your prime. Bonaparte." "In what respect," demanded Napoleon. "He was a Parasite," said Johnson.—Harper's Bazar.

The football team of the Carlisle Indian School are said to have received \$10,000 from the gate money taken at the three games they have played thus far this season.

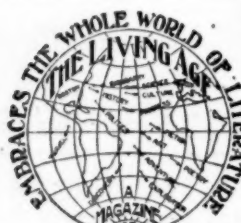
The French Minister of War has set at rest the rumors about Dreyfus by declaring that his guilt is unmistakable and that he will not be released.

It is said that some French cyclers have tried the experiment of filling their tires with coal gas instead of air, and that the change effects an extraordinary increase in buoyancy and makes an additional five miles an hour easy with no extra exertion. It is probable that many riders and racers here may test this novelty.

The law of supply and demand does not operate in the domain of education as it does in the industries. In educational matters, the greater the supply the greater the demand; for the appetite for education is not satisfied, but grows with what it feeds upon. Methods of instruction, too, are changing to meet new wants and new conditions, and among these new methods stands first and foremost the "Correspondence plan." The National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C., seeks to adapt itself to the new order, as is shown by its advertisement which appears elsewhere in this number of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Consul Stephan, at Annaberg, Germany, has reported to the State Department that the steady increase of Germany's export of firearms and ammunition deserves the attention of American manufacturers in that line. During the past seven years the exports of these have trebled. This is due chiefly to the awakening of China, which took about twenty per cent. of the total exports of Army rifles during 1895 and 1896. These exports amounted to \$12,138,000. Spain, Cuba and the Philippines took \$2,618,000. South America is also apparently a good market. The Argentine Government took \$714,000. The export to Brazil amounted to \$1,428,000, and to Chile \$1,004,000. That Chile participates in this trade to such an extent is undoubtedly due to the fact that a number of German military officers have been employed to reorganize the Chilean Army. The export of projectiles and cartridges during the two years mentioned amounted to \$7,140,000, of which China took \$1,428,000; Spain and her colonies, \$952,000; Turkey, \$853,000; the Transvaal, \$357,000; Argentina and Brazil, \$1,428,000. The powder exported is shipped chiefly to Africa, but also to China and South America.

According to the latest edition of the Répertoire Général of the Bureau Veritas, there existed upon the registers of the various maritime nations at the time of the publication of the work, 29,315 sailing vessels measuring 8,894,732 register tons (against 29,348 ships and 9,136,560 tons in the previous edition of the book), as well as 11,271 steamers measuring 17,889,006 register tons (against 11,155 steamers and 17,089,596 tons). These figures show that steam tonnage is still increasing at the expense of sailing tonnage, but that the latter is decreasing in a smaller proportion than was noticeable a few years ago.



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Sand. U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering about 150,000 cubic yards of sand at Government wharf near Delaware City, Del., will be received here until 11 A. M., November 26, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application.  
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## COMMANDANTS OF THE BOSTON YARD.

An interesting article on the commandants of the Boston Navy Yard from 1800 to the present time, appears in the Boston "Sunday Herald" of Nov. 7, 1897. The likenesses of the different officers from 1800 to 1885 are from a picture furnished by Mr. John W. Hudson, secretary to the present commandant. Mr. Hudson is distinguished as the oldest employé at the yard in continuous years of service. He began as secretary to his father, Commo. Wm. L. Hudson, April 30, 1859. Mr. Hudson, says the "Herald," is a vigorous, ruddy-cheeked, alert, keen-witted and affable man. He doesn't look as if he had served under 17 commandants of the yard, steadily, for more than 38 years. He steps back and forth from his office to Commo. Howison's day in and day out, with alacrity that belongs ordinarily to a man of 30 or younger. The names of all the commandants of the Boston Navy Yard and their terms of service are given, as follows:

Capt. Sam'l Nicholson, 1800-1811; died Dec. 20, 1811.  
 Capt. William Bainbridge, 1812-1813.  
 Capt. Isaac Hull, 1813-1815; 1815-1822; died Feb. 13, 1843.  
 Capt. William Bainbridge, 1822-1824.  
 Capt. William H. W. Crane, 1825-1826; died March 18, 1846.  
 Capt. Charles Morris, 1827-1832; died Jan. 27, 1856.  
 Capt. William Bainbridge, 1832-1833; died July 27, 1833.  
 Capt. J. D. Elliott, 1833-1835; died Dec. 10, 1845.  
 Capt. John Downes, 1835-1842; died Aug. 11, 1854.  
 Capt. John B. Nicholson, 1842-1845; died Nov. 9, 1846.  
 Capt. T. A. Parker, 1st, 1845-1849; died Nov. 13, 1857.  
 Capt. John Downes, 1849-1852.  
 Capt. F. H. Gregory, 1852-1855; died Oct. 4, 1866.  
 Capt. S. H. Stringham, 1855-1859.  
 Capt. W. L. Hudson, 1859-1862; died Oct. 15, 1862.  
 Commo. John B. Montgomery, 1862-1863; died March 25, 1873.  
 Rear Adml. S. H. Stringham, 1863-1866; died Feb. 7, 1876.  
 Commo. and Rear Adml. John Rodgers, 1866-1869.  
 Commo. and Rear Adml. Charles Stedman, 1869-1872.  
 Commo. and Rear Adml. E. G. Parrott, 1872-1873; died May 10, 1879.  
 Commo. E. T. Nichols, 1873-1875.  
 Commo. F. A. Parker, 2d, 1876-1878; died June 10, 1879.  
 Commo. W. T. Spicer, 1878; died Nov. 20, 1878.  
 Commo. G. M. Ransom, February, 1879-1882.  
 Commo. O. C. Badger, 1882-1885.  
 Commo. L. A. Kimberly, April 10, 1885-1887.  
 Commo. W. P. McCann, June, 1887-1890.  
 Capt. T. O. Selfridge, 1890-1893.  
 Commo. Pyffe, 1893-1894.  
 Commo. J. N. Miller, Aug. 3, 1894-May 5, 1897.  
 Commo. Henry L. Howison, May 5, 1897—.

The leading article in the current number of the "United Service Magazine," London, is a brief essay in which the question, "Are We Secure?" is discussed by a person writing under the name of Vinculum. Of course the question refers to the security of Great Britain and Greater Britain. Under the heading of "Paymasters in the Navy" the abolition of the accounting branch of the Navy is discussed. The remainder of the contents is as follows: "Our Frontier Campaign," "Soldiers' Children," "Arma Cano," "The Russians in Oriental Warfare," "A Visit to L'hasa in 1811," "The Zulu War," etc., etc.

The Brussels International Exposition has granted to M. Charles Lavauzelle of Paris a first prize, a gold medal, for his display of military publications.

The September-October number of the "Journal of the United States Artillery" contains articles by Prof. Mansfield Merriman, Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, Lieut. Chas. B. Satterlee, Lieut. J. A. Shipton, the late Gen. Geo. W. Cullum and professional notes upon Organization, Tactics, Artillery Material, Fortification, Military Geography, War Ships and Torpedo Boats.

The Army Chief of Ordnance, Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, says, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1897: "A contract was placed with the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, Derby, Conn., for the following steel projectiles: One hundred and ninety-five 8-inch A. P. shells, 605 10-inch A. P. shells, 150 12-inch A. P. shells. As regards cost, the prices on which the contracts were made were low, and in that respect were very satisfactory."

It would appear from the following that some Englishman desires to hold out the olive branch to France: "By a large majority the Leamington (England) Town Council has rejected the proposal of the Navy League that they should locally commemorate Trafalgar Day: because such a commemoration would offend French susceptibilities. One member of the council even suggested, amid applause, that the Crimean cannon which decorates one of Leamington's public walks, should be hidden out of sight, because it was a barbarous relic of the savage days when we fought Russians."

In an article on the Soudan expedition a French paper states that the daily rations of the troops include 30 grammes of essence of citron. It gravely adds that this essence of citron, or lime juice, which is manufactured in England, contains certain anaphrodisiacs "pour empêcher les soldats indigènes de trop songer aux Venus noires!" As England cannot very well allow her soldiers to be accompanied by their wives, the Government very considerably mingles with this essence of citron ingredients which enable them to support the hardship of their situation with some degree of patience.

A correspondent of the London "Morning Post" says as to the condition of affairs in the campaign against the Dervishes: "At present, I believe, the Dervish force at the disposal of the Khalifa Abdullahi is a more or less unknown quantity, but it is estimated that he could put into the field at this moment some 80,000 men. How many of these 80,000 would remain to their leader if opportunity offered to do otherwise would doubtless depend upon circumstances. Thirty thousand at least, if not half as many more, of these Ethiopians are armed with rifles, many of which were taken from the Egyptian government when Hicks, Baker and Gordon Pashas' armies were destroyed in 1883, 1884, and 1885. At Khartoum, too, there still exists the powder factory and arsenal erected by General Gordon, and from it the Khalifa obtains a fair quantity of somewhat inferior ammunition. He obtains further supplies from traders and elephant hunters in Central Africa. The Khalifa has many guns, but his stock of ammunition for them is very limited, shells and the heavier material of warfare being not so easily smuggled or transported up country from the coast. His army boasts many horse and spearmen, while latest reports have it that at Omdurman Abdullahi has over 13,000 camels."

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The six hundredth anniversary of the Scottish battle of Stirling was celebrated recently on the rock at the foot of the Wallace Monument, and was attended by all the local authorities of the neighborhood, and by Maj. Wallace, a descendant of a branch of Sir William Wallace's family.

Prince Bismarck claims to have suggested to M. Jules Ferry, Minister of France, the policy of colonial extension which has been greatly expanded since the Franco-German conflict. He is reported as saying in a recent interview: "I said to Ferry: 'Look for a derivative. Make colonies. Take outside of Europe what you want, and you will have it.' Ferry obtained Tunis. I did not put any difficulty in his way—on the contrary. In acting as I did I annoyed the English, and also our friends—the Italians. If Jules Ferry had not seized my meaning, I should have had much to contend with in the direction of the Vosges, and who knows what might have happened? Certainly the present moment would be well chosen for taking the Suez Canal and Egypt out of the hands of the English, but I do not believe that in France people take a passionate interest in this question. Perhaps they are right in waiting until we Germans are plunged deeper in a foreign policy, for at present we are without direction or principles. The treasures of influence that I accumulated are being squandered unprofitably."

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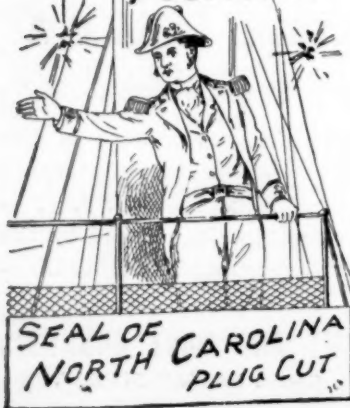
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